

CBJ maintains intervention policy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammed Saeed Al Nabulsi said Monday that the bank remained committed to its present policy of intervening in the market when necessary to stabilise the Jordanian dinar. Speaking to reporters on the sidelines of an Arab-Japanese dialogue, he said he expected a unified foreign exchange rate system to replace the present two-tier system before the end of the year. Later Monday, the CBJ issued a memorandum offering to meet commercial banks' needs at 695 fils to the American dollar with a resale ceiling of 695 fils without charging any commission. The latest offer comes in line with the CBJ's market intervention policy, which went into effect early August.

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Regent meets financial expert

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday met with an international financial expert assigned to Jordan by the European Community (EC) at the Kingdom's request and outlined to him Jordan's viewpoints on how to tackle issues related to administrative, legislative and legal arrangements in the Kingdom. The Regent told the expert, Carlo Vecchini, who is expected to conduct a related study, that Jordan's economic moves must take into consideration its regional role within the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) as well as its relationship with the EC, North America and Japan. Jordan remains committed to strict adherence to its regional and international commitments and agreements and thus to maintaining good international credit standing, the Regent said. The current phase in Jordan, the Regent said, requires the creation of strong and sound institutions and a close study and review of the legal structure, application of the law, amendments if necessary and raising the level of application of laws to preempt economic crimes and prosecute violators.

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King urges Belgrade summit to back Arab efforts in Lebanon

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

BELGRADE — His Majesty King Hussein Monday called on the Non-Aligned Movement to extend all support to the Arab tripartite panel on Lebanon and help the embattled country and its people achieve national reconciliation.

Addressing the ninth summit of the Non-Aligned Movement which opened here Monday, the King also called on the 102-country group to exert pressure on Israel towards settling the Arab-Israeli conflict and Palestinian problem by withdrawing from the occupied Arab territories and recognising the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination and an independent state.

The King regretted that negotiations between Iran and Iraq after last year's ceasefire in the eight-year Gulf war had not produced any progress towards comprehensive peace between the two belligerents and called on the Non-Aligned Movement to augment efforts exerted by the United Nations Security Council to expedite the peace process between Baghdad and Tehran based on U.N. Resolution 598.

The King welcomed the new-found spirit of détente between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and said it bodes well for improved international relations. The state of relations between the superpowers, the King said, also warrants that the Non-Aligned Movement develops its performance procedurally as well as politically to interact with the changes to the international arena.

The King underlined the common nature of problems facing many members of the Non-Aligned Movement, whether economic or environmental or the arms race, and called for collective rather than individual efforts to resolve them.

"Most of these problems require expanding the East-West dialogue to make it an international dialogue," the King said. "They may require reviving the North-South dialogue which has been frozen for many years. Naturally, the North-South dialogue cannot proceed effectively and fruitfully unless the South-South dialogue is also vitalised and invigorated."

The King paid tribute to the role of the U.N. and its recent political achievements and said the world body should continue to be the optimal framework for carrying out this dialogue and coordinating these efforts.

King Hussein emphasised the importance of regional cooperation among developing countries and expressed hope that the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) of Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen, along with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the Arab Maghreb Union, will be successful in their endeavours to strengthen regional coordination and resource utilisation to serve the interests of their peoples.

Following are major excerpts from the King's address:

During the past three decades, in which my country and I had the honour of witnessing and participating in the birth and development of the Non-Aligned Movement, the world saw many developments of enormous importance, for which our countries provided the main arena. The scope of independence and freedom has widened, and more of our nations have gained their right to self-determination. It is a source of pain to us that the Arab Palestinian people, and the people of South Africa do not yet enjoy this right, but we derive hope from seeing, before our eyes, signs that the victory of these two peoples is not far. The desperate attempts of Israel and South Africa will not succeed in stopping the progress of history, nor will they prevent these peoples from exercising their right to self-determination. As our sister State of Palestine gains full membership of our movement, we, as Arabs, feel great hope in the imminent victory of our

just cause, for which we have struggled for decades.

Today we face a special responsibility in stand by Lebanon and its people, and do our utmost to keep it an independent sovereign state. What happens now in Lebanon, and the result, if the situation is allowed to continue, do not threaten Lebanon alone. They imperil Arab security and threaten to destroy the stability of the region. As a result of this outlook, Jordan has given its support, from the beginning of the Lebanese conflict, which has now developed into a human tragedy, to every individual or collective effort in end the destructive war that rages on Lebanon's soil, and to solve the Lebanese problem in all its aspects. The most recent of these efforts was the initiative of the higher trilateral Arab committee which we have supported since its inception, and in which we continue to place all our trust, hopeful that it will meet the cooperation of all parties, so it can resume its work and fulfill its mission.

Therefore, I appeal to this conference, which represents the majority of the world's nations, to put its political and moral weight behind the higher trilateral Arab committee, in order to save Lebanon, the member state of the Non-Aligned Movement, from destruction and oblivion; to put an end to the tribulations and sufferings of its people; to respond to the supplications of its aged, its women, and its children, who yearn to live in a secure and stable country; and to create an opportunity for its warring factions to solve their problems in freedom from outside intervention, in all its forms and manifestations, so they may achieve, through national reconciliation, an appropriate formula for coexistence, that guarantees the independence and unity of Lebanon and all its territories, secures a free and decent life for its people, and enables it to rebuild the nation and its legitimate institutions of state, and restore its authority to all the land of Lebanon.

It is also imperative to act diligently and with concentration to bring about the evacuation of Israeli forces from occupied Lebanese territory, in implementation of the Security Council resolutions pertaining to the issue.

The Palestinian people have proven by their heroic national uprising, the intifada, that Israel cannot continue to ignore their rights. The

intifada has refocused world attention on the Palestinian problem, and reminded Israel that there will be no imperialism in the post-imperialist age. The Palestinian people's intifada against occupation, and their identification with the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative, together with our decision to sever legal and administrative ties with the occupied West Bank, have created an immense political dynamic that led the Palestine National Council in its historic decision to declare the independent Palestinian state and accept the principle of a just and comprehensive peace settlement of the Palestine problem, based on United Nations and Security Council resolutions, and international legitimacy. Our decision to disengage from the West Bank paved the way for the brave initiative launched by my brother, the president of the Palestinian state in Geneva, that opened new horizons for a peaceful solution which ends the tribulations of the Palestinian people and recognises their legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination and an independent state, and which guarantees the security of all states in the region.

With this brave and responsible decision by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the Arab consensus on the establishment of a just peace has become complete; and Israel's intransigence continues to be the only barrier to peace. Consequently, international pressure on Israel must continue to make it comply with international legitimacy and accept the requirements of a just and comprehensive peace that conforms with world consensus. Primary among these is an Israeli commitment to the principle of land for peace. It would be impossible to expect peace unless Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab territories, in Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon, and particularly, from Arab Jerusalem.

We breathed a sigh of relief on 20 August, 1988, when the "gulf" was closed on the front between Iran and Iraq, the member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement, after the two sides had achieved, with the assistance of the United Nations, the agreement of 8 August 1988, and after Iran accepted, albeit belatedly, Security Council Resolution 598. I should mention, while on this topic, that our movement sought, from the early stages of the Iran-Iraq war, in

mediate between the two countries, hoping to end the war and solve the conflict between them. This attempt, however, was unsuccessful for reasons that are well known. Today, more than a year after the cease-fire started, it is our right to express our anxiety at the prospect of the cease-fire developing into a truce or a state of no-war and no-peace, with an ever-present danger of a new conflagration. This being the situation, our movement should resume its efforts, in conjunction with those of the Security Council, to expedite the peace process between the two nations, and bring about a resumption of direct negotiations between them, under the auspices of the United Nations. It would be inexcusable for our movement to fail — heaven forbid — in taking the initiative to achieve this goal. Our conference should affirm the principles, respect of which would lead to a comprehensive peace settlement, such as respect of national sovereignty, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, the non-violation of international waters, respect for freedom of navigation, and respect for international law and the Geneva Convention of 1949 pertaining to prisoners of war. Above all, we should affirm the need for both parties to respect resolution 598 and the agreement of 8 August 1988, these being the bases for direct negotiations leading to a comprehensive peace settlement. We hope that the new leadership in Iraq would join the international consensus and contribute constructively to the resolution of this conflict. Doing so would render a service to the people of Iran and all the peoples of the region, who need to employ their resources and capabilities in reconstruction and national development programmes, instead of squandering them on war and destruction.

Simultaneous with its negotiations with the Paris and London clubs, which represent Western creditors, Jordan has also reached an agreement in principle with the Soviet Union on rescheduling part of its debts to Moscow. Details of the agreement, which involves \$190 million in payments due in 1989 and 1990, are being worked out, with Jordan seeking to tie it with Soviet imports of Jordanian phosphates and potash. The agreement is expected to be finalised and signed later this month.

Jordan owes about \$900 million — 13 per cent of the

— represented by the London Club — a total of \$1.2 billion during 1989 and a total of \$1.4 billion during 1990 (installments of \$843 million and interest of \$370 million in 1989 and installments of \$882 million and \$397 million in interest in 1990).

The London club team due in Amman next week will include representatives of its joint chairman — the Gulf International Bank BSC and Standard Chartered Bank. The other members are Banque National de Paris, the Commercial Bank of Kuwait, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company and Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises (UBAF).

Jordan's Arab Bank Limited



HM King Hussein

Arab-Japanese dialogue seeks to boost relations, cooperation

By Subair Obeidat
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Japan and the Arab World have a lot of common concerns and interests and this could be one of the starting points for a step-by-step approach to boosting cooperation and strengthening relations in all fields, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Monday.

Delivering the keynote address at the opening session of an Arab-Japanese dialogue, the Crown Prince said the latest developments in the region bode well to develop closer Arab-Japanese links.

In a brief review of Jordanian-Japanese relations, the Crown Prince said that the collective efforts, both in the Arab-Japanese framework and in the complementary sphere of Japanese-Jordanian cooperation, could contribute significantly to the development of better solutions facing mankind.

In a first of its kind gathering, both Japanese and Jordanian intellectuals stressed the importance of the human element in addressing any of the dilemmas facing the world today.

One of the most important issues raised at the opening of the comprehensive dialogue was means of promoting wider and closer cooperation between Japan and the Arab World. To tackle this challenge, the meeting which grouped 50 prominent Japanese and Arab figures, adopted a holistic approach to find the best means to cross the

barriers.

"...We need to know more about each other. Japan is more than an industrial power, the Arab region is more than oil rich. It is not enough to deal with each other on the basis of what we have but rather on the basis of what we are," said the rapporteur of the dialogue, Dr. Mazin Armouti.

In a welcome speech, Armouti pointed out to the fact that the dialogue deals with a wider spectrum and is more comprehensive than previous gatherings between the two sides, consequently helping in establishing solid foundations for political, economic and social interactions.

Working papers in the closed sessions, according to the rapporteur, discussed means of spreading technology, balanced development and scientific growth. "This will not happen in the Arab World without emulating the Japanese model of free education system, defusion and fair distribution of education in a modern way which is connected to man power," Armouti said.

Discussing balanced development and economic growth, the Regent noted that a recent Japanese report found that "foreign companies remained more or less indifferent to the Middle East despite improvements in the political climate, as typified in the ceasefire of the Iraq-Iran war, because overall economic performance in the region failed to pick up its momentum, oil prices remained stagnant."

Similarly, there has been a decline in the rate of Japanese investment in the Middle East — they totalled \$334 million in 1987; a decline of 5.4 per cent from the previous year. However, in 1989, Japan and Jordan had their first joint venture.

Jordan's economic plan for the 90s entails deregulation, liberalisation and closer integration with the world economy, according to the Regent. This comes as part of the adjustment and restructuring strategy aiming at increasing joint ventures and profitable investments in the country.

The dialogue was organised by the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) in Japan and the Arab Thought Forum (ATF), in cooperation with the Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST) in Jordan.

Representing Jordan in the event was Prince Hassan, chairman of both ATF and HCST, Central Bank of Jordan Governor Dr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi, Minister of Agriculture Adnan Badran, Minister of Planning Ziad Fariz, and other dignitaries.

The Japanese delegation included the chairman of NIRA Takashi Ishihara, a former minister for foreign affairs and chairman of the Institute for Domestic and International Policy Studies, Saburo Okita, and the vice president of NIRA, Sadako Ogata, and other prominent Japanese figures.

The Arab-Japanese dialogue will be followed by a seminar on Japanese-Jordanian relations on Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Jordan hopes for agreement with London Club

By Ghadeer Taher
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Jordan's moves to reschedule its foreign debt turn a new corner next week when representatives of the London Club of creditor banks meet with Jordanian officials here in Amman for talks on deferring the Kingdom's debt repayments with interest for the years 1989 and 1990.

According to Finance Minister Basel Jaradneh, who is expected to head the Jordanian side to the negotiations which begin Saturday, the amount involved is \$450 million. The Kingdom owes the London Club a total of \$1.2 billion — 19 per cent of the total foreign

debt burden of approximately \$7.2 billion.

"We are hoping to reschedule \$450 million — payments for the year 1989 and 1990 — over a period of 10 years with a grace period of five," Jaradneh said Monday. The hoped for terms are similar to those contained in an agreement that the Kingdom has already reached with creditor governments.

The rescheduling agreement already reached with the Paris Club — which accounts for 43 per cent of Jordan's total foreign debt — in July stipulated that the Kingdom should seek similar terms with the London Club.

Speaking to reporters on the fringes of an Arab-Japanese di-

alogue, Jaradneh voiced optimism Monday that agreement could be reached with the London Club without difficulty. "We hope to sign the minutes of the agreement on Sunday," he said. "But the final accord might take some time due to technical considerations," he added.

The Kingdom's foreign debt at the end of 1988 stood at \$8.3 billion and the outstanding amount was about \$7.2 billion. The difference reflects the amount that has not been utilised although signed for.

Jordan was scheduled to pay foreign governments — represented by the Paris Club — and commercial banks and non-governmental financial institutions

— represented by the London Club — a total of \$1.2 billion during 1989 and a total of \$1.4 billion during 1990 (installments of \$843 million and interest of \$370 million in 1989 and installments of \$882 million and \$397 million in interest in 1990).

The London club team due in Amman next week will include representatives of its joint chairman — the Gulf International Bank BSC and Standard Chartered Bank. The other members are Banque National de Paris, the Commercial Bank of Kuwait, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company and Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises (UBAF).

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is an advisor to the committee.

Simultaneous with its negotiations with the Paris and London clubs, which represent Western creditors, Jordan has also reached an agreement in principle with the Soviet Union on rescheduling part of its debts to Moscow. Details of the agreement, which involves \$190 million in payments due in 1989 and 1990, are being worked out, with Jordan seeking to tie it with Soviet imports of Jordanian phosphates and potash. The agreement is expected to be finalised and signed later this month.

Jordan owes about \$900 million — 13 per cent of the

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Israelis raid PFLP-GC

RASHAYA, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israel's warplanes destroyed a base of a Palestinian group in Lebanon early Monday in a rare night attack.

The air strike demolished a one-storey building used by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General-Command (PFLP-GC), led by Ahmad Jibril, to plan military operations against Israel, Palestinian sources said.

The sources, quoted by Reuters, said four guerrillas were trapped under the rubble for hours before being rescued. All were injured and one was in critical condition.

The Israeli jets attacked the base in Majdal-Balhis village northwest of Rashaya in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley at 2:00 a.m. (2300 GMT).

In the past, the Israeli air force has normally raided Palestinian or Lebanese targets in Lebanon during daylight hours. Majdal-Balhis is a major operational base for the PFLP-GC.



A family huddles in a bomb shelter to escape the shelling in Beirut

Duels flare across Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Syrian-backed Lebanese militiamen and forces loyal to army commander Michel Aoun clashed in gunbattles across Beirut's dividing green line Monday after night-long artillery duels that kindled forest fires in the central mountains.

Police said no casualties were reported in the hostilities along the five-kilometre demarcation line that splits Beirut. At least 826 people have been

killed and 2,449 wounded in fighting that broke out March 8 between Aoun's army units and Syrian troops and their Lebanese allies.

Police said troops of the Syria's elite special forces fired machine guns and buried grenades on the Lebanese army's 9th brigade at Beirut's bomb-ravaged port on the western tip of the green line. The Lebanese soldiers retali-

ated with tank fire and truck-mounted machine guns, said a police spokesman.

The clashes later spread to the southern shums where the Syrians, barricaded in Beirut's shuttered airport, exchanged artillery and tank fire with Aoun's 10th brigade soldiers on nearby hills, the spokesman added.

Artillery duels had flared from dusk Sunday to dawn Monday in the mountain resort towns of

Douar, Bugrin, Ain Al Tuffaha and Bekfaya, starting fires in the pinewoods which burned all night.

The towns form the eastern entrance into the Christian enclave north of Beirut.

Pro-Syrian militia leader Walid Junblatt said in a statement published by several Beirut newspapers Monday that Aoun should leave Lebanon as a precondition for a settlement.

Revolt leaders urge restraint

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The underground leaders of the uprising Monday urged Palestinians not to kill Arabs suspected of collaborating with Israel unless they have approval from the leadership.

The statement appeared to be aimed at stemming the rash of killings that have left 106 Arabs dead since the uprising began in December 1987. Most were accused of collaborating, and some were suspected of drug sales or prostitution.

Nearly two-thirds of the collaborator deaths have occurred this year, including 13 in August and six so far this month. The army claims at least 245 collaborators have been wounded by fellow Arabs.

In the 21-month uprising, 55 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli soldiers or civilians.

Seven Palestinians were reported wounded by army gunfire Monday, including an 18-year-old youth in critical conditions with a plastic bullet wound in the head sustained when soldiers raided the Al Amari refugee camp north of Jerusalem, Arab hospitals said.

The latest leaflet signed by the Unified Leadership of the Uprising and distributed in the occupied areas urged followers to be disciplined. "We must be patient and wait for the highest authority before

meting out punishment. To correct and observe must be a first step before punishment," it said, echoing a previous warning.

The leaflet also urged Arab pupils to attend schools except on scheduled strike days.

"Students are to concentrate on studies and differentiate between time in school and the other struggle outside school hours," it said.

"Do not give the enemy an excuse to shut schools. Strike only on strike days, no spontaneous strikes."

Palestinians said it was the clearest expression of policy for students since the Israeli authorities last month began reopening West Bank schools, closed for most of the 20 months since the uprising started.

The leaflet accused Israel of trying to sow disunity among Palestinians with counterfeit leaflets and predicted that new army measures to quash the revolt would fail.

It called on Arabs to combat village raids and "attempts to execute activists on the spot."

In a symbolic act of defiance, uprising leaders instructed the Palestinians in the occupied territories to begin winter term Sept. 15, two weeks after Israelis turned their clocks back one hour.

The leaflet called for one minute of silence Sept. 17 to com-

memorate over 300 Palestinians killed in 1982 after Israeli-backed right-wing Lebanese militiamen entered Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in an Israeli-controlled part of Beirut.

It called for strikes Sept. 9 to mark the end of the revolt's 21st month, and Sept. 18 and 22 as a show of solidarity with Palestinians killed, in prison or expelled.

An Israeli army reservist who was shot by a guerrilla in a clash on the demarcation line died in hospital Sunday, the army said.

He was named as Aharon Hanuka, 27. Israeli radio said he had been a police detective.

Daniel Barzai, 25, who was shot dead in Saturday's clash, was buried in Jerusalem.

The army has said that the guerrillas, dressed in civilian clothes and armed with a Kalashnikov rifle, were also killed and that a third Israeli soldier was slightly wounded.

Jordan said Sunday that no infiltrator had crossed from its territory into the other side of the ceasefire line.

No infiltration has taken place from Jordan. There are no traces on this side of the ceasefire line," Information Minister Nasouh Al Majali said.

The Damascus-based Palestine Liberation Front claimed responsibility Monday for the cross-border attack.

U.S. blamed for stalled peace efforts

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Underground leaders of the Palestinian uprising Monday blamed the United States for stalling the Middle East peace process and called for stepping up the revolt against Israeli occupation.

At the same time, Israeli newspapers reported the U.S. government was angry at the lack of progress and had warned Israel it may support Egyptian demands that amends to be incorporated into Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's election plan.

The leaflet accused the United States of "regressing" in talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership started last December in Tunis and said "the American obstinance is blocking tangible progress in a peace settlement."

The leaflet said the lack of progress "casts serious doubts among the rank-and-file of our people about the usefulness of the U.S.-PLO dialogue."

cles, our people have no choice but to escalate the uprising, the only option for reaching freedom and independence."

Israel radio said, meanwhile, that U.S. Ambassador William Brown told Israeli officials last week that Secretary of State James Baker was "favourably disposed" to Egypt's stand on the Shamir plan for Elections in the occupied territories.

The Israeli plan, put forward last April, calls for electing Palestinians to open talks with Israel on interim autonomy for the territories.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, however, raised 10 questions about the plan that essentially demand Israeli agreement to the principle of trading occupied land for peace and allowing the 140,000 Arabs of occupied Jerusalem to vote.

Shamir's Likud bloc has ruled out either step. But the Labour party, partner with Likud in the coalition government, has

accepted both moves. American diplomats were not available to comment on the reports because of the U.S. Labour Day holiday.

Israeli officials declined comment, but a government source noted that Egypt's proposals "reflect the U.S. position" on how to achieve Middle East peace.

The source, who insisted on anonymity, said he believed the United States would be cautious about pressuring Israel since this could split the government because of the Likud-Labour differences over the process.

"I don't think the Americans are interested in seeing a government crisis in Israel," the official said.

To ALL EMBASSIES
SEE PAGE 3

Souk Al Gharb resembles World War II battle scenes

By Simon Martin
Reuter

SOUK AL GHARB, Lebanon — Fifty years after the outbreak of World War II, scenes reminiscent of that conflict are being played out on a mountain ridge southeast of Beirut.

In a landscape of blackened and splintered pine, shattered buildings and cratered tracks, the Falangist-led part of Lebanon's divided army, battling Syrian forces and their local allies, is using the tactics if not the weapons of half a century ago.

Soldiers peering through binoculars from sandbagged observation posts direct artillery fire on their adversaries.

Tanks, snipers, flame-throwers, mortars and artillery are all used in the struggle for the front line at Souk Al Gharb, which Falangist army chief Michel Aoun calls the "key" to the enclave he controls.

"This area is very hot," a

colonel of the 10th Brigade on Hill 888 told Reuters. "Every day we have two or three hours of battles."

On a sunny Sunday morning the front is mercifully quiet, with only sporadic small-arms fire and shelling. But no one is ready to relax.

The brigade arrived at Souk Al Gharb on Aug. 10, three days before the first major ground battle of the five-month conflict between forces loyal to Aoun and his Syrian and pro-Syrian adversaries.

For those three days, the colonel said, fighters of the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party, pro-Syrian Palestinian groups and Syrian regulars poured thousands of shells into the ruined village where the brigade is deployed.

"It was hell," the colonel said. "After they thought they had killed us all or made us run away, they attacked on four sides with tanks, infantry, artillery, rockets and missiles. We stopped them everywhere on

the demarcation line."

Both sides claimed Aug. 13 as a victory. The colonel said his troops had counted 27 bodies, 14 of them still lying in no-man's land, for the loss of six of his own men.

Including the losses of Aug. 13, he said, his brigade had suffered about 40 killed or wounded up till Sunday.

The tank battalion was heavily involved in fighting that flared across the ridge Saturday. In an apartment block 100 metres from the front, crews play cards while waiting for the next clash.

Elsewhere on the ridge, luxury villas commanding spectacular Mediterranean views have been pulverised by shell-fire and 240mm mortars.

In the ruins of one, a lieutenant and his men spent 48 hours at a stretch watching the battleground through binoculars and calling in artillery fire by radio.

"Tanks and artillery shell us from there," the lieutenant said, peering from a slit in the heavily fortified observation post and indicating a position two kilometres away.

On what passes for a quiet morning at Souk Al Gharb, occasional incoming artillery can be heard from the post.

"The battle is always like this — mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and tanks every day," the colonel said. "We are surrounded on three sides here."

Politicians and soldiers in the mainly Christian enclave sometimes compare Aoun's "war of liberation" to expel 33,000 Syrian troops to the allied campaigns of 1939-45. One senior naval officer likens the blockade-running by merchant ships to the Battle of the Atlantic.

Asked how long the 10th Brigade would stay at Souk Al Gharb, the colonel said: "We will stay till liberation."



A Lebanese woman cries after seeing her destroyed house during the recent heavy shelling of Beirut's residential areas.

Qadhafi assails Western interference in Mideast

BELGRADE (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has said that Westerners would continue to be targets in the Middle East as long as Western nations interfered in the region's affairs.

"I believe Western countries should withdraw from the Middle East and not interfere in Arab affairs or their citizens will become victims," he told a news conference here.

"There is a new angry generation which no one can control and this generation will take revenge," he said. "This is the way to force the West to withdraw."

Qadhafi said he did not recog-

nise the role of any Western nations in Arab states.

Asked whether he would do anything to help secure the release of Western hostages in Lebanon, he said he would first need to know who had kidnapped them and what they were guilty of.

"If there is a possibility I wouldn't hesitate," he said. "If we knew who had kidnapped them then we could eventually talk to them. And if we knew what their guilt is."

Some 17 Westerners, including eight Americans, are missing and

believed kidnapped in Lebanon by pro-Iranian groups. After a U.S. air raid on Libya in 1986 two British and one American hostage were killed in retaliation. On the same day a British journalist was kidnapped in Beirut and is still held there.

Speaking to reporters in a bedouin tent specially erected in the garden of the Libyan ambassador's residence here, Qadhafi said the plight of Arab prisoners in Western jails should also be considered.

"The new generation is well aware there are Arabs in Western

jails. Why does nobody talk about them?" he said.

"No one has sought the release of Arab prisoners in Western jails."

When a reporter suggested to Qadhafi that Arabs imprisoned in Western jails were held as terrorists rather than hostages, he reported: "The revolutionary groups consider Westerners they hold as terrorists working for terrorist countries and carrying out espionage."

Qadhafi arrived in Belgrade Monday to attend the Non-Aligned Movement summit here.

Kabul denies presence of Soviet advisers

KABUL (R) — Afghanistan has denied there were any Soviet military advisers working with the government, despite U.S. assertions that at least 300 Soviet advisers were helping Kabul.

"There is no Soviet military adviser in Afghanistan. The Afghanistani Armed Forces enjoy sufficient experience and morale to defend the country," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Mercenaries from Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, however, were fighting with Mujahideen guerrillas, it said.

Diplomats said Kabul was seeking to bolster its non-aligned credentials ahead of Monday's Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit in Belgrade, which President Najibullah is attending.

Peter Tomson, the U.S. envoy to the Afghan rebel government based in Pakistan, said last week at least 300 Soviet military advisers were helping Najibullah's government.

Tomson told reporters in Islamabad that Soviet advisers were helping Afghan commanders to plan battle operations and fire the big Scud missiles brought in 10 months ago.

Diplomats in Kabul say up to 70 Soviet military advisers could be working in the Afghan Defence Ministry.

Tomson also said the United States would continue to provide military assistance to all rebel groups, which have been weakened lately by bloody fighting.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry statement, referring to the U.S. aid pledge said: "The decision to give aid to all groups indicates the instability of the Mujahideen government and the U.S. lack of confidence in that government."

Najibullah, in an interview with the Afghan News Agency

Bakhtar published Sunday, said he would urge NAM to set up a special committee to seek a comprehensive settlement to the 11-year-old civil war.

Najibullah left the capital after Mujahideen rebels launched the most furious rocket attack on Kabul in weeks, pounding the airport and a crowded market.

It was Najibullah's first trip abroad since Soviet troops withdrew in February, diplomats said. "We will try to use all possible means including the forum of the Non-Aligned Movement to put an end as soon as possible to the fratricide imposed on our people by Pakistan and the United States," Najibullah said.

Washington and Islamabad are the main backers of the Mujahideen rebels.

Diplomats and international relief workers said Sunday that an estimated 40,000 people have been leaving Afghan capital Kabul every month for Pakistan or other countries to avoid conscription and rebel rocket attacks.

A new wave of rocket attacks on Kabul, like one Saturday which killed at least 16 people and injured 52, could accelerate the exodus at a time when the Soviet-backed government can least afford it, they added.

Diplomats said that to help find a political solution to Afghanistan's 10-year-old civil war, the government had to stem the flow and encourage the return of more than five million Afghan refugees living in Pakistan and Iran.

International relief agencies said they arrived at the 40,000 figure by calculating the number of bus and airline passengers leaving Kabul over several months and then adjusting it to take account of those returning. Some sources say Kabul's

population, which swelled to over two million six months ago, is now down to less than 1.75 million people. But population estimates in Afghanistan are highly unreliable and exact figures are difficult to ascertain.

"There is no doubt that people are leaving Kabul in great numbers," one diplomat said.

The government attributes the population fluctuations to seasonal movements.

Diplomats and relief workers blame the exodus in part on military conscription and high prices caused by rebel moves to cut essential supplies to the capital. But the main reason, they say, is an increased number of rebel rocket attacks.

On Saturday more than 30 rockets hit a busy bazaar in central Kabul and the city's airport, where passengers were waiting for a flight to New Delhi.

Many wealthy Kabulites take a plane to India and Pakistan. But most Afghans looking to leave the capital rely on buses or an

underground network linked to the Mujahideen rebels.

Every morning Kabul bus stations are crowded with people. Many are destined for the eastern Logar province from where, relief workers say, they make their way to the Pakistani border — often with rebel help.

The price of safe passage to Pakistan from Kabul via the underground network varies but is not expensive for young men eligible for military service.

Informed sources say it costs between 10,000 to 30,000 afghanis (between \$160 and \$480) for women and children and 30,000-60,000 afghanis (\$480 to \$960) for men, although it can be as high as 100,000 afghanis (\$1,600) for young men.

An average worker in Kabul earns about 3,000 afghanis (\$50) per month.

Informed sources said some vehicles can earn as much as 600,000 afghanis (\$9,600) per month for their owners from smuggling Kabulites into Pakistan.

Attack on Radio Omdurman preceded Khartoum alert

KHARTOUM (R) — Gunmen opened fire on soldiers guarding Sudan's state radio station last Thursday, the first such attack in the Khartoum area since a military junta seized power two months ago, witnesses disclosed Monday.

The incident went unreported in the junta-controlled media but appeared to be the reason for an unexplained security alert at the end of last week.

Witnesses said no one was hurt in the night attack but security was stepped up in Omdurman

where the state radio is located across the Nile from Khartoum.

Omdurman is a stronghold of Sadeq Al Mahdi, the elected prime minister overthrown and arrested by General Omar Hassan Al Bashir's junta. Bashir was in Libya last week and is now in Belgrade for the Non-Aligned Movement's summit.

A clandestine statement signed by the suppressed Sudan's Bar Association has been distributed in Khartoum denouncing post-coup purges in the judiciary, civil service and senior military ranks.

Iran sends conflicting signals on Saudi ties

NICOSIA (AP) — Rajai Khorassani, influential chairman of the Iranian parliament's foreign policy committee, has called for rapid efforts to improve relations with Saudi Arabia, the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Monday.

But a radical newspaper criticised the moderate voices calling for rapprochement with the Saudis, and stressed that the kingdom's crackdown on pilgrims "cannot be forgotten."

The issue underscored the rift in the Iranian hierarchy over the future foreign policy of the Islamic republic following Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death June 3.

Khorassani was quoted as telling the Tehran Times daily that his committee could help move Tehran and Riyadh to patch up their differences.

Khorassani, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations in 1983-86, said he would call on the foreign ministry to improve relations with Saudi Arabia, reported the agency, which is monitored in Nicosia.

That indicated a quickening in Iranian moves to heal the rift with the Saudis following last year's Gulf war ceasefire.

Relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia, which supported Iraq during the eight-year war, hit rock bottom in July 1987, when Iranians rioted in Mecca, with Tehran in April last year, citing terrorism and subversion.

The daily newspaper Abrar said the "Saudi massacre... cannot be forgotten."

Referring to Khorassani's remarks, it said: "Such statements and the desire to expand relations with a country, which according to the late imam (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeini by killing the pilgrims committed one of the worst crimes in the history of Islam, makes no sense to the Muslim and revolutionary nation of Iran."

Tehran Times, an English-language daily newspaper close to Iran's so-called pragmatists, Thursday quoted an unidentified source close to President Hashemi Rafsanjani as saying that "unresolved issues" will have to be "thrashed out" before Tehran-

Riyadh relations can be restored.

That statement came only two days after Rafsanjani, elected July 28, won parliamentary approval for a 22-man cabinet consisting largely of technocrats, many of them Western-educated, rather than revolutionary ideologues.

Rafsanjani, who leads the pragmatist camp, is expected to move towards ending Iran's isolation by restoring links with the West and its Arab neighbours in the Gulf.

Khorassani, elected chairman of parliament's foreign policy committee earlier this year, is regarded as one of Rafsanjani's closest associates.

He said Iran wants good relations with all six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which groups Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates in an economic and security alliance.

The GCC foreign ministers who met in Saudi Arabia last week said that they also seek friendly relations with Iran. But they stressed that Tehran's bitter quarrel with Saudi Arabia was a major obstacle.

Diplomatic sources in Jeddah reported last week that King Fahd had received a message Thursday from Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on efforts to reconcile Saudi Arabia and Iran.

The GCC ministers stressed that Iran's demand for the overthrow of the Saudi royal family, custodians of Islam's holiest shrines of Mecca and Medina, was the main impediment to restoring links.

In its criticism of Khorassani, Ahrar said that "political relations with other countries must not create the assumption that relations are wanted at any cost — foregoing basic principles."

The Tehran Times said in an editorial Monday: "All the countries in the region and the Persian Gulf will have to reevaluate their previous policies and work out a sound strategy that can form the basis of possible regional alliances and avoid quarrels among themselves."

Iranian navy to stage exercise

NICOSIA (R) — Iran said Sunday its navy would hold manoeuvres in the Gulf and Sea of Oman in December to demonstrate its combat capacity. The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted navy commander Rear Admiral Mohammad-Hussein Malek-Zadegan as saying the exercise would include mock evacuations. The agency did not say how many vessels take part.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Iraqi parliament to discuss constitution

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's National Assembly (parliament) will soon discuss a new constitution expected to open the way for licensing of political parties by the end of this year. Parliamentary Speaker Saadi Mahdi Saleh said Monday. "The National Assembly's third (autumn) session will discuss the constitution and share by its promulgation, as well as the press and printing law," Saleh told the Baghdad weekly Al Itihad. Saleh said Iraq had adopted the multi-party system "but the identity, when and how those parties would be formed was a matter to be left for the near future, when the new constitution and parties law would be completed." He said: "The new parties law would include the conditions for their formation... and he who thinks he is able to participate in the political life will apply for licence. After their formation, those parties will certainly activate in the ranks of the Iraqi people to form a base for them and stand for the elections." The ruling Baath Party and two small Kurdish parties are Iraq's only legal political parties. They all have representatives in the parliament elected in April.

Kurds say they killed 40 Iranians

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi-backed Kurds said Monday they killed at least 40 Iranian soldiers last week in a three-day attack in northwest Iran. A spokesman for the Baghdad-based Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party said the battle, which ended Thursday, was fought near Salmas in a frontier area about 120 kilometres north of the point where the borders of Iran, Iraq and Turkey meet. The group had reported killing 132 Iranian Revolutionary Guards, wounding 25 and capturing 30 in other attacks in second half of August. The spokesman said three of Kurdish guerrillas were wounded in last week's fighting and nine Iranians captured.

De Michelis urges rethink on EC-Libyan ties

ROME (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis says he is convinced Libya wants friendly relations with the West and the European Community (EC) should rethink diplomatic sanctions it imposed in 1986. "I believe the time has come for the European Community to reopen the issue of its relations with Libya," he said in an interview published in the Italian newspaper Repubblica. "I'm not proposing lifting sanctions or the embargo on arms sales, but I think some measures, such as the restriction of diplomatic and consular personnel, should be reviewed." He gave the interview shortly after his return from Tripoli. Where he attended celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

UAE, Poland establish diplomatic ties

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Poland have decided to establish diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level, the official Emirates News Agency WAM said Monday. It quoted the Foreign Ministry as saying the decision, which takes effect Monday, stemmed from a "desire to boost friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries." The UAE already has diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Hungary.

Two Israeli officers removed

TEL AVIV (R) — Two officers in Israel's civil guard were removed from their duties over the beating of 20 Arabs in the Israeli town of Lod, army radio said Monday. The radio said an investigation found that 10 civil guard volunteers burst into a house in the town three weeks ago and beat the occupants. Police investigators found that Lod's civil guard commander and another senior officer did not report the incident immediately and did not "show sensitivity to the issue," the radio said. The officers were transferred to other duties and the volunteers were removed from the Lod post.

Qadhafi receives Noriega message

ROME (AP) — Muammar Qadhafi received a message from Panama's Manuel Antonio Noriega during a meeting with two daughters of the Panamanian strongman, the official Libyan news agency (JANA) reported Monday. The brief JANA dispatch, monitored in Rome, did not say when the encounter took place. Qadhafi was in Yugoslavia Sunday for the meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement. JANA said without elaboration that the women delivered a "written letter from their father." Qadhafi declared his support for Panama in a speech last Friday marking the 20th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. Noriega has been in conflict with the U.S. government since last year. Washington charges Noriega has been involved in drug dealing. It has refused to recognise a new president named by Panama's council of state, which is considered to be controlled by Noriega.

Abu Nidal group says it killed 15 'spies'

BEIRUT (R) — A hardline Palestinian group said Monday it killed 15 "spies" in retaliation for the murder of some of its senior officials in southern Lebanon. A spokesman for the Fateh Revolutionary Council (FRC) said the "spies" belonged to various Arab nationalities and worked for Western and Arab intelligence networks which order the assassinations. Unidentified gunmen killed FRC official Rahab Abdul Rahim Aug. 23 at the entrance of the Palestinian refugee camp of 'Ain Al Hilweh near the southern port of Sidon. An FRC official was killed in a similar attack four months earlier. The FRC, which said the prisoners were killed at dawn Monday, vowed to pursue its enemies wherever they could be found. "We will hit our enemies not only in Lebanon but also everywhere," it said. The group, headed by the shadowy figure Sabri Al Banna, code-named Abu Nidal, was known to hold several Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners, most of them accused of spying.

More Kurds return to Iraq

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey (R) — About 500 Iraqi Kurds returned to Iraq Sunday after a year in crowded Turkish refugee camps, security sources in southeast Turkey said. The Iraqi Kurds travelled from the Mus camp near Lake Van to the Habur crossing, bringing to 1,100 the number who have left Turkey for Iraq in the past three weeks. The sources said the Kurds were mainly villagers tired of the difficult life in the camps who wanted to take advantage of an amnesty offered by Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:45 Programme review
15:45 Children programmes
17:05 Sea Hunt
18:05 News summary in Arabic
18:45 Local programme
19:10 Agricultural programme
19:45 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 Programme review
21:40 Local programme
23:00 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 A variety programme
17:30 News in French
19:15 Douce France
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Paul Daniel's Magic Show
21:10 Simon & Simon
22:00 News in English
22:20 Act of Betrayal

PRAYER TIMES

04:45 Fajr
06:00 (Sunrise) Dhuha
12:34 Dhuhr
16:00 Asr
18:15 Maghrib
18:19 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Sweidih Tel. 810740.

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 637285, 685326.

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrace Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 771331.

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 771331.

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.

Armenian International Church Tel. 685326.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811285.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815917, 821264

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Relative hot weather conditions will continue to prevail and winds will be northwesterly light to moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly active and seas calm.

Min./max. temp. 17/33

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Agaba 24 / 37
Deceus 15 / 37
Jordan Valley 25 / 38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 32.8, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 36 per cent.

AMMAN:
Dr. Kamel Masawi 894788
Dr. Muthair Qasbi 776238
Dr. Yousef Rashid 896301
Dr. Awad Hawamdeh 777652
Firas pharmacy 661912
Ferdows pharmacy 778336
Al Aqsa pharmacy 670552
Nairoba pharmacy 629672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
St. Michael's pharmacy 637660

REPAIRS:
Abdell Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 771311
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Authority 680100
Jordan Electricity Authority 813615
Electric Power Company 636381
RJ Flight Information 08-53200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport 08-53200

ZARQA:
Dr. Farah Aghabawi (—)
Khafich pharmacy 983417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Emergency 630341
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 630321
Hotel Complaints 605800
Price Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage Complaints 897467
Amman Municipality 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121
Overseas Calls 010230
Central Amman Telephone Repairs 623101
Abdell Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 771311
Water Authority 680100
Jordan Electricity Authority 813615
Electric Power Company 636381
RJ Flight Information 08-53200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport 08-53200

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn 644281/6
Alkhalidi Maternity, J. Amn 642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Malhas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shamsi 664171/4
Shamsi Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845485
Al-Musharraf Hospital 6672279
The Islamic, Abdall 664164/6
Al-Ahli, Abdall 664164/6
Italian, Al-Muhajir 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775112/6
Any, Marja 891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/30
Amal Hospital 674133
Zarqa Govt. Hospital 09983323
Zarqa National Hospital 0991071
Jbn Sina Hospital 09986732
IBBID:
Princess Basma Hospital 02725555
Greek Catholic Hospital 02722725
Jbn Al Nafes Hospital 02747100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital 03314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information depart-

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

No election campaign on TV, radio

By Nermeen Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — As Jordan and its people are gearing up to the Nov. 8 parliamentary elections, one of the main questions that confront aspirants to seats in the Lower House of Parliament is how best to get across their message to the electorate.

But the sheer number of people expected to run for seats has made it impossible for anyone of them to appear on television and outline their hustings, according to a senior official at the Ministry of Interior.

By law, candidates are permitted to launch their campaigns from the first day of the official registration period for nominees. Campaigns should be ended the day before elections.

In practical terms, candidates can start their public campaigns on Oct. 14, 1989, 25 days before election day. An unofficial count of potential candidates shows that almost 2,000 people will be seeking the 80 seats in the house. "How can we ever hope to satisfy them all?" asked the Interior Ministry official, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity.

In any case, law prohibits

the use of government-owned institutions, property or any other organisation in election campaigns, the official pointed out. Thus, by default, candidates cannot hope for television or radio time, he said.

However, candidates can use newspapers and magazines to push their campaigns as long as the material contained remains within the limits and stipulations laid out in the election law of 1986.

Such advertisements are exempted from government tax.

Articles 60 through 65 of the election law of 1986 deal with campaigns.

Following is the text of the campaigns law:

Election campaigns

Article (60) Paragraph a) — Election campaigning will be free within the context and the provisions of the law. Any candidate is allowed to carry out such campaign from the day of his nomination and until the day that precedes the election day when no election campaigning is allowed.

Violators of the law will be prosecuted under the provisions of the same election law.

b) — No election campaigns or gatherings or speeches to promote the election of candidates running for Parliament

Voter cards ready

AN INTERIOR Ministry official Monday confirmed that the printing of voter identity cards ended Monday and would be ready for distribution to constituencies and provincial governors within two days. They will be distributed to voters "as soon as the voter lists are finalised," he said.

The new cards, according to the official, will not require a photo of the bearer "to facilitate the procedure for voters who live in remote areas." But he stressed that voters who carry such cards have to have official identification papers which carry a photo of the voter.

The cards will state that they are issued by the Ministry of the Interior and will carry the name of the relevant governorate, the constituency and the bearer's number in the voters' list.

The new cards, the official said, have been printed in different colours for the different constituencies, to avoid mix-up.

The cards will state that they are issued by the Ministry of the Interior and will carry the name of the relevant governorate, the constituency and the bearer's number in the voters' list.

Article (61) — Paragraph a) — all candidates have the right to issue pamphlets and public advertisements promoting their programmes and their work plans, provided these promotions are published under the candidates' full names. All these advertisements, statements and pamphlets will be exempted from any fees.

Article (62) — No posters, or promotional statement or drawings should appear on walls. But municipal councils can assign proper areas for such promotion in various towns and villages. Municipal

and local authorities have the right to remove these posters if they were found to be appearing in banned areas and the cost of removal will be charged to concerned candidates without notifying them of the procedure in advance.

Article (63) — All speeches, pamphlets and posters or advertisements used in the election campaigns should not include any slander directed against another candidate, directly or indirectly or should they include expressions designed to instigate sectarian, tribal or regional feuds, or encourage fanaticism among the country's various groups.

Article (64) — Government officials and all official public offices and local authorities will not take part in campaigns for the election of any of the candidates.

Article (65) — Candidates will not offer gifts, contributions, financial or in-kind assistance, any other form of presents or even promise to offer presents to any normal and legal persons directly or through another party with the aim of influencing voting; neither can any person demand or claim any such gifts or contributions or assistance or even a promise to have them from any of the candidates.



Princess Basma urges increased role for women

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Monday visited the Nuzha Centre Women's Committee for Social Services and was briefed about the committee's activities and means to increase its activities in order to boost women's involvement in a comprehensive development process. Princess

Basma noted the importance of ensuring interaction between the committee and local women within the framework of the centre, which was established to promote women's capabilities and to train them in various professions.

Workshop on private sector urges end to protectionism

By Mariam Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A two-day regional workshop on "the enhancement of the role of private sector in development" concluded here Monday with calls to end the era of protectionism and subsidies for public and private enterprises.

Chairing the gathering on behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which co-sponsored the workshop with the Amman Chamber of Industry, K.G. Singh, deputy regional director of the Regional Bureau for the Arab States and Europe (RBASE) outlined the conclusions of the gathering.

"After realising our many common problems and obstacles, we have come to the conclusion that each country's road to privatisation may be very different," he said. "The role of the state in enhancing the role of the private sector in its development may vary from country to country. However, there are some basic concepts which we all realise are essential if privatisation is to grow in our respective countries. The importance of removing subsidies and protectionism to make industries more competitive and improve their marketed products; the importance of the role of the small and medium scaled entrepreneurs; the elimination of monopolistic tendencies, may it be in private enterprises or state run industries; the importance of the availability of a reliable and up to date information system to the private entrepreneurs to enable them to make sound decisions."

Furthermore, he said, three factors — stability, certainty, and security — "which are created by a political will not of a government but a nation, the private and the public sector together; and the political will (are) necessary to implement decisions for the collective benefit of all sectors."

Participants at the workshop called on the UNDP to act as an educational unit in several categories.

Ali Dajani, senior advisor at the Amman Chamber of Commerce, voiced concern about the effect of the economic union of European Community members in 1992 on developing nations.

"We, as developing nations, must be made aware of the consequences on our economies of this new economic power. At present there are several major economic powers in the world, among them the United States, Europe and several Asian countries. We in this part of the world need to know how to react to these industrial-trading powers. Otherwise our economies will be repressed. There is also the question of how to channel our human resources effectively and efficiently. At present we have a growth rate of 3.4 per cent of our human resources in Jordan. We need to be guided as to what to do with this resource. This is one area where the UNDP can definitely play a very beneficial role," Dajani said.

Pointing out the often beneficial role of public control of industries, Samir Emeish, head of the Directorate for the Encouragement of Investment at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, reported that after the government relaxed licensing regulations, the number of investors in industry in Jordan registered a record increase with a total of 1300 projects between Aug. 20 and Dec. 31 last year.

Another major theme of deliberations during the gathering was the need for information necessary to avoid duplication. Dajani, called for regional coordination amongst national and regional chambers of industries to avoid such duplication and warned that without exchange of up to date and precise information "we will have a case of diverted interests."

The workshop was attended by delegates from Egypt, North Yemen, Cyprus, Turkey and Tunisia as well as Jordan and the UNDP.

Lawzi chairs meeting of Arab delegates to IPU

LONDON (Petra) — Heads of Arab parliaments now taking part in an International Parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting here held a separate meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi, speaker of the Upper House of Parliament to discuss topics on the IPU agenda.

The meeting also sought to coordinate the stands and the efforts of individual Arab parliaments at the on-going IPU meeting with the aim of providing a better service in support of Arab causes, Lawzi said later.

The heads of Arab parliaments had earlier elected Lawzi to lead their group at the IPU's 82nd

conference. The parliamentarians reviewed the topics for discussion at the conference and agreement was reached on all questions, Lawzi noted.

He said that the question of the continued flow of ethnic Turks from Bulgaria into Turkey was discussed, with the participants emphasising the need for a speedy solution for this humanitarian problem.

He said that the parliamentarians also voiced support for recommendations being submitted to the IPU conference by the Non-Aligned Movement and African parliaments.



Talhouni reviews Jordan's constitutional life

AMMAN — Upper House of Parliament Member Bahjat Talhouni Monday reviewed Jordan's history and political and constitutional life in the Kingdom in a lecture to a group of senior government officials gathered for a training course organised by the Institute of Public Administration (IPA). Talhouni outlined the various circumstances through which Jordan had to pass

in its struggle for development, amendments introduced to the Jordanian constitution and various laws approved to help bring about this development. Talhouni and the participants in the training course had an open discussion covering various aspects of Jordanian parliamentary and political life (Petra photo).

Amendments to supply law imposes stricter control on market prices

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply Monday announced amendments to its laws intended to impose stricter control on the local market prices to curtail profiteering and manipulation by local merchants and dealers.

Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayoub, who made the announcement, said that the amendment was deemed essential in view of the loopholes that existed in the Jordanian supply law which made no provisions for imposing penalties on manipulators, the minister said.

He said that the previous law did not empower the ministry to keep control over warehouses owned by wholesale merchants who deal with basic and government subsidised food commodities and did not give the Ministry of Supply the right to intervene when prices of certain foodstuffs go up sharply.

According to the minister, an amendment to the seventh article of the supply law states that in certain cases and upon approval by the council of ministers the supply ministry could set up a technical committee grouping

representatives of the Ministries of Supply, Industry and Trade and the Jordanian chambers of industry and trade to fix the profit margin for all dealers in basic foodstuffs.

The 11th article was amended to state that store owners should submit lists of products in their warehouses to the Supply Ministry which has the right to demand such lists and to keep a record of all food products stored at warehouses so as to ensure that there will be no tampering with prices set by the ministry nor with the amounts sold to make illegal profits, the minister noted.

According to Ayoub, stricter penalties are to be imposed on those merchants for violations that directly affect public health, such as tampering with the expiry date of the foodstuffs or cancelling food products for the sake of selling them later at a higher price or selling stuff not under its original specifications.

In July this year the Ministry of Interior detained and referred to the military court more than 200 merchants found to be manipulating

prices and making illegal profits from their dealings in foodstuffs.

The move came upon directives from the military governor, who is the prime minister.

The prime minister emphasised the government's keenness on safeguarding the consumers' interest and protecting the public from illegal profiteering operations.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Salem Masa'deh announced last July that the government was in the process of introducing amendments to the supply law to give the Supply Ministry wider powers to control the local market and to refer violating merchants to the military court.

At the same time, police and Ministry of Supply officers carried out a wide search campaign throughout the country in a bid to flush out all hidden food supplies in violation of regulations, and announced that large amounts of foodstuffs have been seized and a large number of merchants arrested.

Abu Qoura leaves for Europe

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura left for Sofia, Bulgaria Monday at the start of a tour which will also take him to Switzerland and Italy for talks with Red Cross officials on cooperation between JNRCS and European Red Cross societies in humanitarian issues.

In a statement before departure, Abu Qoura said that he will have talks first with the head of the Bulgarian Red Cross Society

on cooperation between the JNRCS and the Bulgarian Society in humanitarian issues and coordination of both societies stands at the coming meetings of the Red Cross and Red Cross societies in Geneva.

In Geneva, Abu Qoura plans to hold meetings on preparations for the coming October meetings of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and issues related to violations of human rights committed by the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories.

The application of the fourth Geneva Convention, which provides for protection of civilians under occupation, will be discussed at the Geneva meetings, Abu Qoura noted.

Abu Qoura will take part in a round table seminar on the international humanitarian law which will be held at San Remo in Italy on Oct. 12. The five-day seminar deals with means of providing protection to refugees at times of armed conflicts.

University hosts regional talks on promoting traditional food

AMMAN (J.T.) — A four-day meeting on promoting traditional food in the Near East region opened at the University of Jordan Monday with the participation of specialists in nutrition from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation FAO, the University of Jordan and a number of Arab countries.

Dr. Suleiman Arabiat, dean of the university's Faculty of Agriculture, underlined in a speech the importance of technical consultations over traditional foods in view of their close relationship

with the question of ensuring food security for the Arab World.

Arabiat referred to the various influences affecting traditional foods including modern technology. He also pointed out the significant role of the rural regions of the Arab World in producing food and processing food products.

Dr. Izzeddin Boutarif, coordinator of food and nutrition activities within the FAO's Near East region, underlined the need for improving the food value for the

population of Near East region. Boutarif dwelt on the subject of alarming population growth and the need to ensure locally produced food products which, he said, can curtail migration of people from rural to urban areas and help ensure food security for the Arab region.

According to university officials the participants will discuss traditional food products, developing their production and conducting research work in this field.

Jordan gets ostriches from Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Six ostriches have arrived here as a gift from Saudi Arabia to be housed at Shomari Wildlife Reserve along with other species of animals threatened with extinction.

The gift was received by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) which said that it was in implementation of a gift exchange programme between the two countries in protecting wildlife.

RSCN Director General Maher Abu Jaafar, who made the announcement, said that the society has worked out a comprehensive plan to repatriate animals to their original habitat in Jordan

and to multiply their numbers.

He said that the six ostriches will join others which have been kept at the Shomari Wildlife Reserve at Azraq Oasis, east of here, but later they will be let loose to live in their natural habitat in the Azraq area.

Abu Jaafar had earlier visited Saudi Arabia for talks on cooperation to provide protection to wildlife and nature, and also to promote an exchange of expertise in the management of reserves.

According to Abu Jaafar ostriches became extinct in Jordan in 1964 when the Al Hassa low-land area, where they used to live, was hit by heavy and unusual rain falls that drowned the birds.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

MINISTRY TO HELP ATHLETICS FEDERATION: The Ministry of Youth is willing to provide all possible assistance to the Jordanian athletics federation to help promote its financial, administrative and technical operations, Minister of Youth Awwad Khleifat said Monday. Addressing a meeting held at the Al Hussein Youth City the minister said that Jordan expects from the federation further efforts in training the young generation to win tournaments and championships both regionally and internationally. The minister was addressing members of the national athletic team which won 20 gold, silver and bronze medals in the week-long championships held in Damascus recently. (Petra)

London club team due here

(Continued from page 1)

Kingdom's foreign debts — to Socialist bloc countries with a major part of it to the Soviet Union incurred by military purchases.

The remainder of the total debts is owed to governments and banks not represented by the Paris or London clubs and to lending agencies, which do

not have rescheduling practices since they function on the basis of recycled funds.

Agreements with the Paris and London clubs are only part of the intricate rescheduling process; the deals are finalised only with the signing of separate bilateral agreements with the concerned governments and banks on the basis of broader accords.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITION

- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artists Khaled Ghawamneh and Abdullah Kamaleh, and the Syrian artist Wafaa Al Masri at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Jalal Orsagat at the Plastic Artists Association.
- ★ A North Korean exhibition of photos, books and handicrafts at the University of Jordan.

FILM

- ★ A documentary on American musician John Coltrane entitled the Coltrane Legacy at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

مكتب العقاري السعودي
SAUDI REAL ESTATE

SALES DEPT.

To : ALL EMBASSIES

SUBJECT: Land suitable for Diplomatic Missions

Dear Sirs,

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Certain Embassies such as the British, Spanish, Indonesian, and American, have recently moved to Abdoun area.

The advantages are as such:

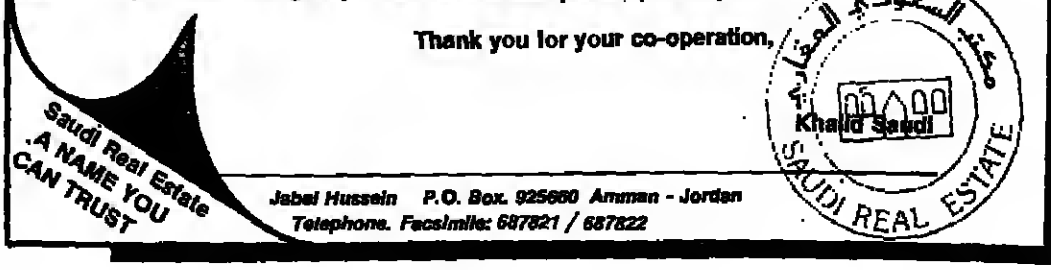
1. It is a residential area and therefore very quiet, well planned and has its own individual style.
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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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Overhaul the concept

THE NINTH summit of the Non-Aligned Movement is convening in Belgrade on a new note: The near demise of the traditional East-West rivalry in the wake of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's reformation era and the accentuation of the North-South confrontation. Surely the leaders of the non-aligned countries will have this international development in mind when they embark on realigning their priorities in accordance with the new realities on the international scene.

Obviously the very concept of non-alignment now needs a thorough overhaul as it could no longer be pursued on old dying premises. The viability and relevancy of the movement is at stake and unless the Belgrade summit can come up with contemporary perspectives in the light of these new developments, the very fate of the non-aligned club will not only be compromised but also doomed.

The primary issue before the leaders of the non-aligned states is what and how the movement can deal effectively with the new axis of confrontation between countries on North-South level. To begin with, the member states of the movement must be aware that they can no longer "cash in" on the traditional and worn-out rivalry between Moscow and Washington. The emerging meeting of the minds between the two superpowers has clearly deprived the non-aligned countries of one of their former weapons to affect the course of events in regional and international affairs. Accordingly the member states must seek other tools to influence global and regional events.

In this context the countries in question can still capitalise on their collective inner strengths and powers which happen to be many. In this vain a more concerted effort must be made by the leaders of the non-aligned nations to rediscover their positive assets and count their blessings and exploit them in the most effective way. Among their many strengths is of course their sheer size and number in the international community in terms of natural resources, markets and international trade and commerce. If the countries which make up the movement can truly achieve meaningful levels of cooperation and coordination among themselves on these matters, their collective power to affect the course of events in the context of the North-South rivalry can be limitless. But this is easier said than done as inter-rivalry, competition and even military confrontations between the members of the movement are bleeding away its potential strength. What is required of the leaders of the non-aligned countries is more than pious utterances like those that are ceremonially made at such gatherings. The ultimate success or failure of the Belgrade summit, therefore, depends first and foremost on how genuine and real is the cooperation and coordination that the leaders of the member countries of the movement can strike on behalf of their peoples and states. Short of this the movement will earn another name!

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

JORDANIAN Arabic dailies Monday gave extensive coverage of the topics to be discussed at the non-aligned summit in Belgrade and underlined the need to mobilise Arab countries efforts to serve Arab causes. Al Ra'i daily said that the delegates are optimistic about the outcome because it is a worldwide belief that all wars have come to an end and that tension has receded on the regional and international levels. The paper said that the world is now at the threshold of a new era in which all peace-loving nations can contribute towards reestablishing justice and security, something which was called for by King Hussein upon arriving at Belgrade to attend the deliberations. The King noted that world peace constitutes one cause for all peoples of the world which witnessed two world wars, devastation and catastrophe, the paper noted. It said that desertification, pollution of the environment, drought and famine are more dangerous to humans than the wars and these threaten people in all corners of the world. In addition the non-aligned nations ought now to direct their attention, towards the Palestine issue to establish peace based on justice and to bring an end to occupation and repression, said the paper. It said that the Non-Aligned Movement in which the Arabs are all represented should find a formula to bring total peace to the Middle East.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily tackles the Japanese-Arab dialogue which opens Monday. Fahd Al Fanek notes that the fact that Japan is opening this dialogue in Jordan reflects Tokyo's keen interest in the Arab World which is being developed and which is witnessing big strides of progress all the time. The dialogue is a clear sign of pan-Arab awareness of the greatness of Japan as a world economic power, and one that can play a leading role in world politics, the writer adds. He says that the Arab World is the major trade partner with Japan which imports Arab oil in huge quantities and exports to Arab countries billions of dollars worth of manufactured products. "We do not expect from this dialogue to work miracles in politics or to convince Japan to change its policies overnight, but we hope that the dialogue will pave the way for a better climate of economic, technical and technological cooperation between the Arabs and Japan," the writer points out. He says that the Arabs hope to gain Japanese support for their just causes and for further progress and development, benefitting from Japan's vast experiences in this field.

Al Dastour daily newspaper commented on the non-aligned meeting in Belgrade by describing it as a great political gathering by numerous heads of state who can work out plans for a more peaceful world. The paper said that the Non-Aligned Movement had played a great role in the world's political arena for decades, and therefore it is called on now to step up efforts in enhancing the cause of peace and justice by ending regional conflicts like those in Palestine and the Gulf.

On population control, the World Bank is a miser

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In efforts to deal with the Third World population explosion, the World Bank has failed to put its money where its mouth is.

That is the charge of a recent study by the Population Crisis Committee, a nonprofit group devoted to the need for family planning on a global scale.

The report says that despite "ringing rhetoric," the World Bank last year dribbled out only \$82 million for population control, or less than one-half of one per cent of its total lending.

"The Bank's performance is below what should be expected," said the president of the committee, J. Joseph Speidel. "There have been wonderful pronouncements from on high, but precious little follow-through."

World Bank officials concede

that the committee's report, written by Sharon L. Camp and Shanti R. Conly, is correct in suggesting the bank ought to be doing more and better on the population front.

Anne Hamilton, the bank's top policy officer on population programmes, said that although the president of the bank, Barber Conable, is making "all the right noises," some people in the institution hear him, "but some people don't."

She also argued that the report was unfair by focusing too narrowly on population-control loans. In a broader category including population-related loans for education, health and nutrition, the World Bank in the last year committed not \$82 million, but over \$300 million, she said.

Fred Sai, a senior World Bank adviser on population issues, said that the Population Crisis, Com-

mittee's critique fails to recognise the successes the bank has had in Africa and Asia. While he acknowledged that there had been only minimal success in reducing high birthrates in Latin America and the Middle East, he blamed this on the recipient countries' refusal to install birth-control programmes.

But from either perspective there emerges a conclusion: World Bank efforts to control population growth need to be pushed harder.

And those staffers at the World Bank who are blocking out what they hear from Mr. Conable must be reeducated or given their walking papers.

Part of the problem, Mr. Speidel suggests, is that despite Mr. Conable's reaffirmation that population control is a top priority, not many operating officials

at the bank take it seriously. Under the bank's internal reward system, recognition and promotion are geared to success in committing large sums of money on an efficient time schedule.

While population projects — unlike dams and waterways — require only small capital investment, they also involve lengthy and sensitive dialogue with Third World countries that may be battling church opposition to the use of birth-control devices.

The way the bank bureaucracy works, that provides little incentive for priority attention to family-planning loans, the Population Crisis Committee suggests.

"Population control is not part of the training and the culture at the top level just under Conable," Mr. Speidel said. "The senior vice presidents are not population people. They're used

to moving big amounts of money around."

According to the Camp-Shanti report, World Bank hiring practices give too little emphasis to those with field experience in family planning, and place "too much emphasis on demographic and academic credentials."

The Population Crisis Committee says that the World Bank should demonstrate to reluctant Latin and Middle East countries the dollars-and-cents economic growth potential of bigger birth-control programmes.

What the committee suggests is that if Mr. Conable believes his own speeches, he has to do a better selling job on the bank's operations staff, and a better communications job with borrowers to show that money spent on family planning "is a bankable investment."

It would also help stiffen the spine of the bank's bureaucracy if the U.S. government demonstrated a more positive attitude toward birth-control expenditures.

Mr. Sai worries that the well-meaning critique of the Population Crisis Committee might lead some to question whether the bank "should get its fingers burned" on the issue of birth control.

It has no choice in the matter: The bank is the most important and best-financed global development agency.

Everything the World Bank does to promote economic growth will have less meaning unless it forces itself and its client countries to pay adequate attention to controlling the population explosion — The Washington Post.

U.S. losing in Nicaragua

By Kevin M. Cahill

AS AN American physician who has worked in troubled parts of the tropics for over 30 years I have learned to avoid political comment overseas. There the task is to help the sick and not fan flames of hatred. But back in my own country there can be no excuse for silence, especially if one saw the scope of suffering and destruction I witnessed in Nicaragua. If one believes in the greatness of America, if one hopes for "a kinder and gentler" land, those of us privileged to work among the poor in the Third World — have a special obligation to report on what we see.

We must tell our fellow citizens what is being perpetrated in our name, and there is nothing subtle about the carnage in Nicaragua. We must remind — or, maybe, educate politicians that our own national interests, and even our ultimate security, will be based on a respect for the rules of international law rather than on the transient gratification that seems to come with arrogant displays of power. For me it would be un-American to suppress the outrage that overwhelms me in Nicaragua. For I believe that current United States policy is destroying not only their lives but our souls.

The cowardly accommodation with evil that has characterised our political approach in Central America is patently immoral. We demand the resignations of those in our government who even appear to violate ethical standards, but an obsession with overthrowing the Sandinista leadership in Nicaragua has allowed our highest officials to act in open collaboration with kidnapers and rapists and those who kill innocent civilians in the name of democracy. These are not exaggerated claims, for the victims are all over the blood-soaked land of Nicaragua for anyone with eyes to see.

The early ideals of the Nicaraguan revolution have faded and mere survival is now a source of pride. The literacy campaigns and public health projects that gave such enthusiasm and glory to the post-Somoza period, finally fell victim to our decade-long guerrilla war. Today, amputees wait in decaying hospitals for prostheses that can not be purchased because the nation's currency is almost worthless.

The legions of teenagers of Nicaragua have become a part of our American legacy. Thousands of limbs were blown off in the last decade by American mines planted by American-paid contra forces. In our name, and supported by our tax dollars, this mercenary army selectively destroyed schools, health centres, agricultural seed banks and hydro-electric plants. As a final coup de grace the United States imposed an economic embargo on Nicaragua, and this propelled the country into chaos. But the long-term burden of international condemnation, and the resultant isolation, shame and guilt may have a greater effect on America than even the immediate pain and suffering experienced by Nicaragua.

How many Americans know that our country has been convicted in the International Court of Justice of acts of terrorism against Nicaragua? How many Americans realise that our illegal mining operations of Nicaragua's harbours were condemned by every country in a formal United Nations vote? The pattern of lies and deceit that culminated in Contragate has damaged the moral credibility of America around the world. Those who frittered away our nation's reputation for honesty and integrity may have cost America more than all our foreign aid dona-

tions.

We pour ten billion tax dollars per year into Central America. The vast majority of military assistance props up right-wing regimes and contra forces that violate every tenet of decency and justice we were once taught to revere in America. I am certain the average American, given the chance to witness the results, would not condone such spending. What if those sums had been devoted to medical projects or education? Would we not be more secure if our investments had led to healthy neighbours with thriving economies? And even if we were not wise and generous enough to do that for other countries, wouldn't it have been at least more humane to invest that largess in our own schools, hospitals, and housing for the homeless?

During the past decade Cuba has annually sent 320 doctors to staff rural Nicaraguan clinics. Today 4 United States physician-volunteers serve our image as a humane and caring nation, and we wonder why America is losing the battle for the minds, and hearts of mankind.

History is not on the side of those who think they can strangle independence in Nicaragua. For a century and a half we have intervened with armed force whenever a freedom movement flickered there, but times have changed, both around the world and in the United States. There is an almost irrepressible resiliency in Nicaragua and somehow the nation will survive, struggling for those basic sovereign rights we take for granted. We should have enough confidence in our great land to reject foolish fears — Nicaragua never has been and can not be a threat to us.

There are alternatives that could simultaneously stop the killing and allow us to recapture the nobility of our Founding Fathers. With the wisdom and strength that comes with maturity we should be able to deal generously with newly independent nations without making them act as supplicant states. We should be able to understand their aspirations, share in their joys and sorrows and, in doing so, renew ourselves before something essential for America is lost forever — New Times.

Dr. Kevin M. Cahill is Director of the Tropical Disease Centre in New York.

ANC tackles crisis of leadership

By Pascal Fletcher

Reuter

LUSAKA — As South Africa's ruling white National Party prepares to gamble its future in elections on Wednesday, its outlawed enemy the African National Congress (ANC) faces a credibility and leadership crisis of its own.

The Zambia-based guerrilla group suffered a major blow last week with the confirmation that its 71-year-old President Oliver Tambo, hospitalised in Britain three weeks ago, had suffered a brain spasm which left him partially paralysed on one side.

His illness comes at a time when the group is struggling to maintain its leading role in the fight to end apartheid, as world pressure mounts for a negotiated solution and a campaign of popular defiance against the white South African government threatens to upstage the armed liberation movement.

Many ANC cadres now believe that the charismatic Tambo, who has directed the movement's guerrilla and political campaign against apartheid for more than 20 years, will never return to full active duties although he may remain as nominal president.

"Certainly, he will never be the same again," said James Stuart of

the ANC's policymaking national executive committee.

Senior officials play down Tambo's illness, saying the ANC's collegiate-style leadership has enough strength and autonomy to guide the movement. But they admit that his absence, even partial, could create a major vacuum.

"Or (Tambo's) nickname taken from his two first names, Oliver Reginald, is an institution. He is a father figure... and like every good father he has contributed to the strong unity that exists inside the ANC," one senior official said.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Observers inside and outside the movement fear that without Tambo the broad-based diversity that unites moderate politicians, young radicals, sophisticated diplomats and hardline guerrillas behind a single anti-apartheid goal could stop being its biggest strength and become a major weakness.

In Tambo's absence, secretary-general Alfred Nzo has taken over representative duties at international meetings while the youthful, urbane Thabo Mbeki, head of foreign affairs and tipped

as Tambo's heir apparent, remains the diplomatic workhorse.

The ANC won a major diplomatic coup in Harare on Aug. 21 when it gained the backing of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) for tough conditions on negotiations with Pretoria.

Its main terms are an end to emergency laws, the release of political prisoners and the unbanning of political groups.

But the ANC's continuing reiteration of its "no surrender, no appeasement" policy appears to run against a growing belief in the international community that dialogue and not confrontation may be the best way to coax the beleaguered South African government to the negotiating table.

And world attention has focused more in recent weeks on the unarmed defiance of the mass anti-apartheid movement in South Africa than on the warlike pronouncements of the exiled ANC.

A preference for dialogue is at least partly shared by the group's longest-serving ally, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Brushing aside the reservations of both the ANC and the other southern African frontline states, Kaunda met acting South African President F.W. de Klerk for the first time on Aug. 28 at Living-

stone, near Zambia's Victoria Falls.

The two leaders broke the ice, discussing South Africa and Angola, but clearly shied away from confrontation over the ANC and its tough negotiating terms.

ANC officials had said they expected little to come from the meeting. Privately, they are already saying: "I told you so."

This veiled criticism of Kaunda's apparent willingness to compromise is seen by many observers as a further sign of strain between the liberation movement and its Zambian hosts.

It has not been a good year for the ANC in Zambia. Robberies and fatal shootings by ANC cadres and daylight abductions of its dissidents have soured relations with the Zambian authorities. But their political alliance appears to remain intact.

Kaunda vehemently denied a British press report that he had ordered the ANC to move its headquarters from Zambia: "I would not be so cheap," said the Zambian president, who has built his reputation on supporting the ANC's anti-apartheid fight.

And ANC officials are confident they can cope with current pressures. "The ANC has traversed similar terrains a number of times and come out with flying colours," one official said.

White South African, in happy mixed marriage, votes apartheid

soft on the non-white majority, which should live in its own "homelands" separate from whites.

"The CP's policy is that each race should live in its own area. I believe in that policy," Schmidtke, a rumpled, white-haired figure in a blazer and tie, told Reuters.

He explained his views on his childhood in Nazi-occupied Poland, where he says he lived from 1939-45 with his father who was posted there as a government official.

"There I saw all kinds of oppression by the Germans against the Poles... I learnt that each race must rule itself," he said, adding he learnt only later

about the scores of concentration camps in Poland where the Nazis murdered millions.

He moved here after marrying a white South African woman. They divorced but he stayed on and took citizenship.

The CP said it was delighted it had Schmidtke's support but admitted his marriage would be illegal if it came to power.

That is an unlikely prospect as the NP has a large majority in the white chamber of parliament. Schmidtke is optimistic about the CP's political future even if it does not come to power in the September 6 election.

"The Nats need a strong opposition and the CP would do an excellent job," he said, glancing

adoringly at his wife Shameen, 33 and 18-month-old daughter Nadia, who has been classified as "Indian" under apartheid procedures.

Shameen, a striking looking woman who appeared extremely fond of her husband, said they had discussed the elections at length but declined to comment on his politics, saying only:

"I believe in freedom of living and freedom of speech... He's not a racist, otherwise he would never have married me." She added: "he is part of me — one soul."

When Schmidtke married Shameen he converted to her religion, Islam, took the name Yusuf as a mark of piety, and after 18 months left a luxury house in a whites-only area to live in the "Indian" township of Azzadville near Johannesburg.

"I moved for love of my wife. She was lonely, she was living in a golden cage among strangers... She wanted to be with her people," said Schmidtke.

They risked jail sentences when they married in an Islamic ceremony five years ago because bedrock apartheid laws barring interracial sex and marriage were still on the statute book.

Wider implications of Austria's bid for EC membership

By Renate Hellwig

IT LOOKS as if the appeal of the European Community is growing much faster in the neighbouring states outside the Community than it is inside it.

Austria's application for membership proves the point. It can be considered at the earliest after 1992, when the European internal market comes into existence. Austria is a member of Efta, the free trade area to which Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Switzerland also belong.

Poland and Hungary, both at the beginning of their processes of reform, are already seeking a loose link with Efta.

Up to now, Austria, Sweden and Switzerland previously pointed to their status of neutrality as an argument against accession to the European Community.

The European Community stands at the crossroads in its decision on Austria's request for membership. We, the members of the Community, must decide what we want.

We can only let Austria join if

we either drop the goal of a political union or if we demand that Austria drops its neutrality status.

For Austria there is no easy way out of the dilemma of either committing itself entirely to the Western system and its defence policy obligations or remaining in the Efta.

A European Community extended to become a political union, surrounded by a loosely linked Efta association, which for its part provides fluid boundaries to neutral states or states which are becoming neutral in the Warsaw Pact, would represent the best solution for the future of Europe.

This is the only way of meeting the challenges of an increasingly interlinked world economy.

Political power in Europe will cease to be a means of controlling economic power if countries lapse back into national particularism and entrust international issues to business groups and the two superpowers.

There is no neutral European Community between East and West because it is too big to

demand that the U.S. should protect its status of neutrality.

Austria will have to decide — either small and neutral or in the European Community and no longer neutral. This perspective, however, also has implications for the German Question. Up to now we have been evading the open discussion on the intermediate use of the formula that "the reunification of Germany will take place in an overall European framework" to evade an open discussion on the intermediate stages along the way.

The development may soon demand that we make difficult decisions. At the moment the two German states appear to be bogged down in their respective sets of maximum demands.

I am certain that we could and should contribute towards the process of democratisation in the GDR by accepting a GDR which asserts its independence within the Warsaw Pact as one of the intermediate stages.

This also means rejecting any German reunification, even if wanted by most people in the

GDR, as long as the two military alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, continue due to the increasingly relaxed yet still persistent confrontation.

As in the days of Adenauer we shall have to say "not yet" to German reunification if the price is the withdrawal of the Federal Republic of Germany from NATO and thus virtually from the European Community.

Preparation This must even then apply if reunification is offered by the USSR and East Germany. The reiteration of this rejection will be even more difficult than during the 1950s.

For this reason it is all the more important to prepare citizens in both countries for such a situation.

A reunified Germany cannot assume the role of trailblazer for the disintegration of the political blocs on its own and detached from its moorings in East and West.

During a transitional period we Germans will have to wait patiently in two separated states and

try to reduce military confrontation until it disappears altogether. By then, there will be any realistic opportunity for a reunification?

Bonn — unspoken — maximum demand that the GDR should pull out of the Warsaw Pact in a reunification to be effected as soon as possible and then integrated into NATO is unrealistic.

It sounds too aggressive for both East and West.

If we are not really serious about such demands then it is high time that we said so.

Otherwise, we may be steamrollered by events which then trigger panic reactions.

The votes for the Republicans are already a start to such a panic reaction.

We must not make the same mistake made in the case of the influx of ethnic Germans of drifting into the consequences of a successful policy without preparing the population on time for its implications — Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg.

Old cultures, new beginnings

By Lois Jensen

IN FEBRUARY 1987, grave robbers in northern Peru unearthed artifacts that led to one of the richest archaeological discoveries in the Americas. Alerted to the find by the police, scientists began excavating a flat-topped pyramid in Sipan, Peru, keeping nightly vigils to protect the site from further plunder. Their persistence paid off: one year later, they struck upon a rare, intact tomb of a lord of the Moche people, whose civilisation preceded the legendary Incas by 1,200 years.

Inside were gold figurines with movable parts so advanced that they altered historians' understanding of the Metal Age. Also unearthed were more than a thousand pieces of decorated pottery whose depictions of ritual, mythology and everyday life shed light on a little-known people whose highly evolved art and technology rivaled that of the Maya to the north. Moche society was a well-ordered universe in which man lived in balance with his environment. It was an era that contrasts sharply with the bitter civil strife in Peru today — which has prompted some Peru-

vians to look back into the past for clues to fashioning a more stable future.

The preservation of artifacts such as those at Sipan is one of the activities of a cultural heritage project supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is based on several premises. First, that such sites should be protected for all humankind. But equally important is the idea that the culture of a people — the language, rites, beliefs, monuments, literature and works of art — are a body of knowledge that have contemporary meaning.

"When we look at our achievements today we find that those of the past were greater," says Paulo de Azevedo, a Brazilian architect. "South America is a continent that was, not is. It seems contradictory, but in order to go forward we must look back. We must build ourselves up again — from within — step by step."

The cultural heritage project was launched in the mid-1970s in six Andean countries, in co-operation with the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Today it spans 30 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, with links

to Portugal and several African nations. It has evolved from a static concept of culture to one that is addressing some of the most pressing issues of the day, including the quality of life in burgeoning urban centres.

The project began with a request for help by the governments of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela for an inventory of cultural objects, both stationary monuments and movable museum pieces. It was a somewhat unorthodox undertaking for UNDP. But Sylvio Mutal, a UNDP Deputy Resident Representative in Peru at the time, seized upon the idea.

"My initial reaction was, 'What do museums and historical monuments have to do with development?'" says Mr. Mutal, who has been chief technical adviser to the project since 1976. "But right from the beginning, proving the legitimacy of this work in a development context became a challenge. I saw it as a way to enter into an area that we are always preaching about — that is, to approach development from the inside, out."

With funding from UNDP averaging \$350,000 per year, the

project has generated additional resources from public and private sources, including bilateral donors. A number of joint ventures are also being undertaken by such private foundations as the Getty Conservation Institute as well as by intergovernmental organisations such as UNESCO's World Heritage Fund and the Rome-based International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property, known as ICCROM.

The project has supported the restoration of 39 historical sites, including Chile's Easter Island, the Citadel in Haiti, and the Inca city of Machu Picchu in Peru. Conservation centres have been set up in ten countries, and thousands of objects made of wood, metal, ceramics and textiles have been conserved and placed in museums and other institutions.

Just as significant, nearly 3,000 people have received training through specialised courses and workshops ranging from textile preservation and environmental archaeology to cultural management and the role of the museum in contemporary society.

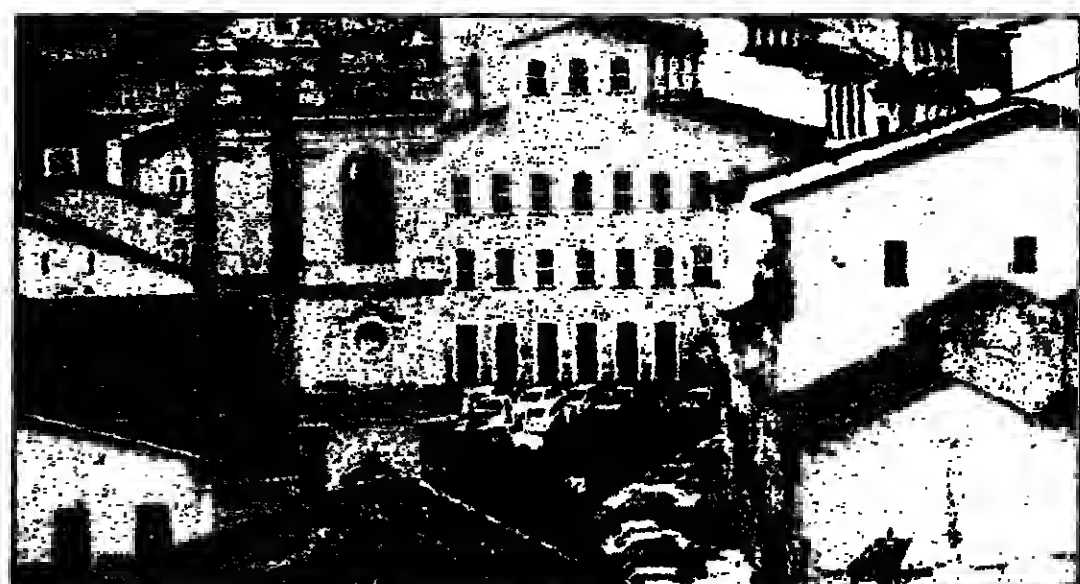
Yet cultural projects are often

difficult to fund, and sometimes controversial in a region like Latin America and the Caribbean, where investment in more basic needs is likely to take priority.

It is a contradiction that people in the field of culture are well acquainted with. "How can a poor country like Jamaica dare to spend millions of dollars on restoration?" asks Elaior Melbourn, an administrator with the Jamaica Arts Foundation, who recently attended a meeting on the cultural heritage project in Lima.

Mutal has often felt the same way. "We were brought in by governments to help restore vestiges of the past," he says. "But for those of us who have been involved in development for the last 20 or 30 years, seeing historical centres, including housing for the poor. Such efforts are now commonplace in a number of cities, including Cartagena in Colombia, Havana, Cuba, and the old colonial capital of Salvador in Bahia, Brazil."

It is not exclusively for their cultural value that we are working in historical centres," says Mutal, "but because these areas have a certain physical and social



Urban rehabilitation is under way in the old colonial capital of Salvador in Bahia, Brazil

fabric that allows development projects to take hold. It is important in fast-growing, and increasingly anonymous, metropolises that something of a human scale remains."

This practical approach was also incorporated into the project's training programmes. Architects who are normally concerned only with modern construction are exposed to restoration techniques that enable them to interpret historical monuments within the context of city life. Planners are also brought

together with architects and engineers and introduced to new building techniques for use against earthquakes. "What we are working toward," says Mutal, "is restoration for the present."

It is a goal that has particular urgency in many Latin American countries today, which are not only facing stymied growth but increasing poverty. For Mutal, part of this lack of progress can be attributed to the fact that countries have sought to become "more developed" under solely economic lines. "Underlying this

is an ideology of development characterised by a linear conception of history," he says. "It presumes that every society must go through identical stages of development until all members reach a level of prosperity similar to that of so-called developed countries. What is often ignored is the inherent cogency of ideas, values, technologies, rituals and aesthetics that have evolved over millennia — and which give authentic identity to a culture."

UNDP



Scenes from My Life as a Dog (above)

Stina Ekblad in a life-threatening film (below)



A survey of the cinema scene in Sweden

Bergman — It's time to move over

By Louise Boije af Genäs and Arne Järtelins

IN HIS autobiography, *Laterna Magica*, written in 1986, Ingmar Bergman lists the names of those he considers to be Sweden's most talented film-makers. They are: Jan Troell, Vilgot Sjöman, Kay Pollack, Roy Andersson, Mai Zetterling, Marianne Ahne, Kjell Grede, and Bo Widerberg. Bergman certainly names worth studying by anyone interested in Swedish cinema post-Bergman. But Bergman concludes the passage by remarking that these film-makers lack artistic freedom, good producers and says working conditions for film-makers in Sweden are almost intolerable.

Last year in many respects proved Bergman right. It is hard for film-makers to work in Sweden. Cultural state fundings have been cut and, out of the eight directors on his list, only three were able to complete and release films in the past year. But 1987 also proved Bergman wrong. One director, Lasse Hallström, not even included in Bergman's list released a film titled *My Life as a Dog*, that not only won an award in the United States for Best Foreign Film (along with Bertolucci's *The Last Emperor*), but also received two Oscar nominations as well as numerous other prizes and awards. Several co-productions involving Sweden with other countries were made, among them Russian emigre director Tarkovsky's *The Sacrifice* and the Swedish-Japanese *Friends*. Interest abroad in Swedish film is definitely on the rise in 1988, supplying a "golden opportunity" that shouldn't be wasted.

The first and least tangible problem when it comes to building a Swedish film reputation besides that of Ingmar Bergman, is that of taste distinctions. There are two gaps: the one between Swedes and foreigners, and then in Sweden the one between the "arty" audience and average

movie-goers. Ingmar Bergman provides living evidence: although well known and admired in Sweden, his talent has largely been defined as well as appreciated abroad. For example, in a 1988 survey conducted in 37 countries among correspondents to the "International Film Guide," Bergman was rated Best Director by a majority of the participants. His last movie *Fanny and Alexander*, was rated second best of all films premiered during the last 25 years. Yet in Sweden, only a few diehards have really followed his work. Swedes in general like Bergman all right, but would not be inclined to stand in line to see his films. The same thing is true of several other talented film-makers who are gaining a reputation abroad; a few Swedes appreciate them, but the public at large is disinclined to actually go and see their films.

Clearly, artistic achievement isn't given high priority. The Swedish public doesn't see those same films that win prizes at international festivals. Fanny and Alexander, Bergman's most accessible film in years, was well-liked, but Tarkovsky's *The Sacrifice* was seen by only some 30,000 people. The most popular films instead fall into the "easy entertainment" category and are for the most part light comedies about the role of "going to the movies" in people's lives, and people in the industry are getting nervous. The SFI's economy was better in 1982 when permission was granted for it to collect part of the rental cost of every rented video cassette in the country, but despite this and despite a movie industry advertisement campaign built around the slogan "Film is best at the movies" the number of people going to the cinema fell by three per cent in 1987.

'Real' films

To understand this one must

Limited threat

In 1963, the Swedish Film Institute (SFI) was established. It was financed, and still is, through a 10 per cent contribution from every movie ticket sold in the country. Since the institute also funds film production in Sweden, movie-goers are actually themselves paying for the new films produced in Sweden (hence the correlation between the popularity of certain films, and decisions made about forthcoming productions). Throughout the 1960s and 70s the movie industry was still fairly "safe", and television a limited threat. In recent years, however, the increasing availability of video cassettes, as well as increasing number of foreign satellite — and cable TV stations with late night films, has changed the role of "going to the movies" in people's lives, and people in the industry are getting nervous. The SFI's economy was better in 1982 when permission was granted for it to collect part of the rental cost of every rented video cassette in the country, but despite this and despite a movie industry advertisement campaign built around the slogan "Film is best at the movies" the number of people going to the cinema fell by three per cent in 1987.

Coming generation

So what does the future hold

for a coming generation of film-makers? Although Bergman was already known in 1963, the creation of SFI helped to bring forth several other Swedish directors. In 1977, "The New Director" listed the same eight directors Bergman mentions in his book (plus two, Jonas Cornell and Jan Halldoff) as examples of rising Swedish talents in film. In 1987, a decade later, Peter Cowie of "The International Film Guide" writes that "10 years ago, directors like Mats Ahne, Marianne Ahne, Kay Pollack, and Gunnar Lindholm were mint-fresh talents. Today they are still at or near the top of the pile, but they are a decade older, and precious few have come through to replace them ... where are the exciting new talents in their twenties and early thirties, as Widerberg, Sjöman, Troell and Donner were in 1963?"

So let's look at those "old directors," the names on Bergman's list. What have they been up to? Among recent reasonably successful projects are Mai Zetterling's *Amorosa*, Kay Pollack's *Love Me*, and Kjell Grede's *Hip, Hip Hooray*. Less successful were Bo Widerberg's *The Soak's Path* on the Muntia-ground, Marianne Ahne's *Of Life and Death*, and Vilgot Sjöman's *Malacca*. Whether up or down in current trends, these directors still remain near, or at the top of Swedish filmmaking. But in their successors or heirs to Ingmar Bergman's legacy is scarcely appropriate. No single director on the list could take on that responsibility.

The less easy to define — yet — are two directors not mentioned on Bergman's list. Although at 44 and 42 respectively they can hardly be labelled "young aspiring directors," Lasse Hallström and Suzanne Osten are producing some of the freshest material on Swedish screens in years. Suzanne Osten has worked

with theatre for many years and made her film debut in 1982 with *Mutter*. Her film *The Mozart Brothers* (1986) was highly acclaimed and her latest movie, *A Life-Threatening Film*, about unnecessary violence in movies, opened this spring. Lasse Hallström's success with *My Life as a Dog* was as unexpected as it was well deserved, and attracted attention to the whole Swedish film industry. It grossed more than \$10 million in the United States alone.

The answers

So what of the future, of Bergman's legacy, of Swedish film as art and not just entertainment? What needs to be done? The answers seem obvious, if difficult to achieve. First, people must be attracted back to the movie theatres. This won't be an easy task, but perhaps the movie-going tradition will become popular as and when the video craze dies down. Second, it will be important to get producers, especially the wealthy and theatre-owning Svensk Filmindustri (SF) and Sandrews, to produce more films, and some that are not guaranteed money-makers. Third, directors (young, aspiring ones, too!) need to begin thinking in terms of how to keep some artistic aspirations and yet make a little money off their films. A happy marriage between greedy producers and high-brow directors is yet to be seen in any country, but in a small backwater like Sweden, where Bergman has paved a path, something like it will be crucial to the survival of the artform. And finally, it will be the task of the media people, both the ones informing about films and the ones judging them, to speak out in a sensible, responsible way to the public, telling them not just what to see but what there is to see and to rub it in: Swedish film is still best, sometimes anyway and especially when seen at the movies. now

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Iraq likely to renew oil fighting Oil prices stay firm despite 'highest production this year'

LONDON (R) — OPEC's crude oil output rose way above its self-imposed ceiling in August to its highest this year but the excess has so far failed to hit prices.

A monthly Reuters survey, based on industry and shipping sources, estimated August well-head output by the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at 21.62 million barrels per day (b/d).

That is 300,000 higher than the July average and two million above OPEC's own ceiling. Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) were the leading violators of OPEC-assigned quotas.

But output by Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, was stable at around five million barrels. It has not so far joined the quota-busting, the action most likely to flood the market and send petroleum prices tumbling.

An index of world spot crude prices by Britain's National Westminster Bank is steady just above \$16 per barrel. Prices sank to around \$10 in a glut a year ago but the market appears to be coping with the excess supply.

Traders say the market for refined product remains strong, with West Germany now building winter heating oil stocks, and add that they are also wary of selling crude down ahead of a new round of OPEC talks this month in Geneva.

The bunch is that these might make progress on resolving the problem posed by Kuwaiti and UAE demands for quota increases and thus improve group supply discipline.

"This, some agree, could be a dangerous assumption but they argue that the product market could still save the day," said Geoff Pyne, energy economist with brokers UBS-Phillips and Drew.

The Reuters estimate was obtained from sources in Europe, the Americas, the Middle East and Asia and roughly tallied with other recent estimates ranging from 21.6 to 21.8 million b/d.

Output by Kuwait, a leading quota violator recently, was down slightly at 1.7 million b/d compared to 1.8 million in July and two million b/d reported in June. Its quota is 1.1 million.

Output by the other main violator, the UAE, was estimated to have gone up slightly to around 1.85 million b/d. Nigeria was put at 1.75 million, slightly up from July and above a quota of 1.428 million.

Nigerian officials say, however, that much of their oil is going to stocks and that the country is therefore not violating its OPEC quota, which applies only to actual sales.

OPEC's secretariat may be expected to make the same case, so that by its definition the excess of total supply over its 19.5 million b/d ceiling would be less than implied by the Reuters estimate of wellhead output.

By any reckoning, however, Kuwait and the UAE are way above their quotas, set at around 1.1 million b/d each.

Both say these are unfair. Kuwait has formally dissented from the quota agreement. The UAE signed it but indicated later it would not be bound by it.

Debt-burdened Iraq is expected to fight for the right to pump more oil onto world markets, Gulf-based analysts and traders say.

They said the Gulf Arab state — which will soon be able to produce twice as much oil as its present OPEC ceiling allows it to export — was counting on getting a higher sales quota at the Sept. 23 meeting of OPEC's price monitoring committee.

"Iraq has been floating news it has larger oil reserves and higher oil export capacity... this means it will push for a higher quota in OPEC," one oil analyst said.

Traders say Iraq, which depends on oil for 95 per cent of its export earnings, has begun looking for buyers for an extra 500,000 b/d of crude it will be able to sell when its second trans-Saudi pipeline opens Sept. 19.

They said the timing of the opening of the 1.65 million b/d pipeline — which stretches 1,500 kilometres to the Saudi port of Yanbu on the Red Sea — was no accident.

"The Iraqis have been pushing to have the new pipeline open before the OPEC price committee meeting... it's a good bargaining chip to boost production," said one.

Iraq's announcement in July of a new oil reserve figure of 280 billion barrels — nearly treble the previous year's level and higher even than Saudi Arabia's — was also a calculated move, the oil

sources said.

Politics vs geology

"It's a game that's being played, which is more politics than geology," said one. "It may be true that the oil is there but it may not be economically feasible to produce it."

Oil reserves are among the parameters used by OPEC to determine the size of a member state's sales quota.

The group's eight-member monitoring committee — which includes Iraq — will discuss quotas and long-term OPEC strategy ahead of a full ministerial meeting in November.

The committee, which includes Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Nigeria, Venezuela and the UAE has the mandate to raise OPEC's current supply ceiling of 19.5 million b/d.

Iraqi Oil Minister Isam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi said last August his country could export six million b/d of oil from next year but would abide by its OPEC quota. Industry sources say Iraq is sticking to its present ceiling of 2.783 million b/d.

Bankers in the region say Iraq has little choice but to step up oil production to bring in the revenues needed to fuel its war-shattered economy and pay off an estimated \$65 billion of foreign debt.

Since the ceasefire last August in its eight-year-old conflict with Iran, Iraq has rushed to repair and expand its oil facilities. It plans to spend \$6 billion on 30 oil projects in the next four years.



Benazir Bhutto

Pakistan considers legalising gold trade

KARACHI (R) — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has said Pakistan is considering legalising trade in gold, the official APP news agency reported Monday.

Speaking at a dinner for businessmen in Rawalpindi Sunday, Bhutto called for a nationwide debate to help the government reach a decision.

Bhutto said smuggling flourished under the current ban and freeing the import and export of gold could promote business. Goldsmiths and jewellers, who face tough competition from India on exports, welcomed the proposal.

"It will boost exports of gold ornaments and jewellery to the Gulf," said Mohammad Farooq, secretary of the Karachi Bullion Market Association.

Only the state-run National Bank of Pakistan is allowed to import gold to make ornaments and jewellery. Finished products are exported to the Gulf, Far East, Europe and the Americas. Smuggling is rife. No official figures were available but one goldsmith said several tonnes were brought into Pakistan each year.

Revenue officials said they seized 125 kilograms of gold from the Gulf from a boat off the coast last week.

Pakistan, like neighbouring India, has a huge appetite for gold ornaments, traditionally worn by all but the poorest of women on their wedding days.

Ministry clarifies decisions regarding steel bars

AMMAN (I.T.) — A government decision to reduce by 15 per cent the customs duty on imported construction steel bars is clearly designed to help bring down the prices of locally-produced bars which are an essential component in all building operations, according to an official at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

He said that the government's decision to reduce the customs is bound to make available further amounts of badly needed iron bars at reasonable and more stable prices.



Locally-processed construction iron bars ready for sale at a Jordanian steel plant.

A production tax of JD 15 per tonne on locally-produced iron from scrap iron is designed to close the gap between the cost of processing imported billet and the locally-produced from scrap, the official noted in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The official referred to the government's decision to lift a ban on scrap iron exports and to impose a fee of JD 25 for every

tonne of exported scrap metal and said it is bound to create a balance between demand and supply of scrap processed by local factories.

The official was commenting on a Royal Decree issued Sunday approving the government's decision on billet, construction steel bars and scrap iron. The cabinet also Sunday announced that half of a dinar will be imposed as a fee on each tonne of potash mined by the Arab Potash Company.

Haitian government imposes new austerity programme

PORT-AU-PRINCE (R) — The Haitian government, under pressure from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has imposed new austerity measures that include broad new taxes and higher import duties, state-run television reported Sunday.

The plan emerged from a round of negotiations with IMF officials who have pressed the government of the hemisphere's poorest nation for reforms as a condition for new loans.

The IMF and other leading organisations cut off aid to Haiti in 1987 after the government suspended an election in which gunmen killed more than 30 people at polling stations.

The government introduced sales taxes for a wide range of consumer goods, Haitian television said.

The report gave few details but said the only exempt items would be petrol, pharmaceuticals, books, newspapers, newsprint, sugar and products and equipment used in agriculture.

All businesses with income of

\$20,000 a year will be subject to income taxes, the report said. The threshold for taxation had previously been \$50,000.

The government also said it would increase customs duties on imports, but it did not give de-

tails. An announcer on state-run television said the measures, most of which are due to take effect in the next few weeks, would mostly affect the wealthy.

Beer sales boom in Asia

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — Beer is losing its appeal in the health-conscious West but consumption is booming in Asian countries, where it rose by up to 22 per cent last year, according to figures issued here.

Officials at a congress in West Germany's brewing capital attended by nearly 700 brewers from two dozen countries said West Germans still topped the league table of beer-drinkers, although sales declined slightly in 1988.

West Germans downed 144 litres (252 pints) per head in 1988 with East Germany a close second at 140 litres (245 pints).

Consumption rose by eight per cent in Japan, 18 per cent in South Korea and 22 per cent in the Philippines, making Asia a major market for manufacturers of brewing equipment.

Other big beer-drinking countries include the United States at 92 litres (156 pints) per head and the Netherlands and Britain at 83 litres (145 pints) each. But sales in the West showed little sign of increasing, the officials said.

The average Japanese drank 43 litres (75 pints) in 1988 and orders were still growing, they said. Brewing know-how for Asia is chiefly provided by West German brewers, who introduced beer to Japan in 1888.

USSR carries out massive import plan

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union is importing more than \$66 billion worth of food and consumer goods to honour the pledges which helped bring an end to July's national miners' strike, Radio Moscow said Sunday.

In a report quoting Suren Sarukhanov, a deputy trade minister, the radio said major contracts had been signed with foreign firms for a variety of goods including clothes, footwear, baby food and coffee.

The announcement came as the government newspaper Izvestia reported that petrol had joined a long list of items, including meat, salt and sugar, already in short supply in many parts of the country.

"Sarukhanov says more than 43 billion roubles (\$66 billion) have been allocated to buy food and other commodities abroad," Radio Moscow said.

"Most of the money has already been spent. This has made it possible to increase im-

ports of food for the miners of Kuzbass, Donbass and Vorkuta where there were mass strikes recently," he said.

A French businessman involved in one of the deals, who declined to be identified, said he believed Soviet authorities were in a hurry to conclude the imports, particularly of clothing and footwear, before the onset of winter.

July's coal strikes, which swept from the Siberian Kuzbass to pits in the Ukrainian Donbass and Vorkuta in the far north, highlighted a rapid deterioration in the supply of food and other goods across the country.

The miners eventually agreed to return to work after winning pledges of higher pay and more goods in their local shops.

However, with supplies hardly better elsewhere in the country, the extra goods had to come from abroad, apparently forcing the Kremlin to drop its earlier objections to imports as a way out of

the growing crisis. City authorities in Moscow announced last month that they would follow the Baltic republics in allowing only local residents to buy goods in particularly short supply.

In its report, Izvestia said there was a virtual emergency over petrol supplies in the southern republic of Armenia and long queues at petrol stations in the Ukraine and Georgia.

V. Kostynin, deputy chairman of the state supply committee Gosnab, blamed problems on "poor work discipline" at refineries and on the railways and on recent unrest in the Black Sea region of Abkhazia which blocked rail deliveries.

"In August alone, more than two million tonnes of oil products failed to be transported," he said. "The railways are working much worse than they did last year."

The weekly Argument i Fakti also reported that a combination of spiralling salaries and poor supplies was fuelling inflation,

with sharp price increases found in markets where peasants can charge what they like for their produce.

Meanwhile, a senior defence industry official said the Soviet military industry is to increase its role in the consumer economy to combat shortages and low quality goods.

In an interview published in the Communist Party daily Pravda, Igor Byelousov said the defence sector hoped to ease most shortages within two to three years. Byelousov, chairman of the State Military-Industrial Commission, said the defence industries already provided one-fifth of non-food consumer goods. These include all the television sets and sewing machines, 97 per cent of the refrigerators, and most of the vacuum cleaners.

"It must be said that these goods, for which there is enormous demand, are not yet enough," Byelousov said.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.5530/40	U.S. dollars	606.6	612.6
One U.S. dollar	1.1805/15	Canadian dollar	941.7	951.1
	1.9798/9805	Deutsche marks	305.9	309.0
	2.2317/24	Dutch guilders	354.2	357.7
	1.7100/10	Swiss francs	90.7	91.6
	41.40/43	Belgian francs	271.5	274.2
	6.6700/50	French francs	90.8	91.7
	1418/1419	Italian lire	42.7	43.1
	146.10/20	Japanese yen	146.4	147.9
	6.6750/6800	Swedish crowns		
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AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES
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U.S. dollar	606.6	612.6
French franc	90.7	91.6
Swiss franc	354.2	357.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	146.4	147.9
Dutch guilder	271.5	274.2
Swedish crown	90.8	91.7
Italian lira (for 100)	42.7	43.1
Belgian franc (for 100)	146.4	147.9

Boesak urges liberals to boycott elections

CAPE TOWN (R) — South African dissident leader Allan Boesak has urged white liberals to boycott limited parliamentary elections Wednesday and non-whites to join a two-day national protest strike.

Speaking after a weekend of mass protest and sometimes tough police action in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban, Boesak and Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu pledged to continue a national campaign of defiance of apartheid race segregation.

"We want to tell (acting president) F.W. de Klerk that we are going to defy until we are free," Tutu told about 1,000 worshippers at a church in the coloured (mixed-race) Cape Town suburb of Bonteheuwel.

Police arrested 38 people Sunday during the latest organised defiance of apartheid on charges of holding an illegal gathering on the whites-only Addington beach in the east coast port of Durban.

About 5,000 people, mostly blacks and ethnic Indians, bathed while a large police force looked on without using water cannons and other weapons on display.

Radio South Africa said 48 of those arrested were later released but 10 were being held for allegedly possessing a flag of the banned African National Congress (ANC) black nationalist movement.

Sunday's action was in contrast to the police use of whips, tear gas, batons and a water cannon loaded with purple dye to break up an anti-apartheid march in Cape Town Saturday.

Boesak said Saturday's police operation, including more than 1,000 arrests, proved that white rule was bankrupt.

"On Tuesday and Wednesday we will have a stayaway from work and I hope our people will stay away in their millions," Boesak said at the Cape Town church service.

Boesak, coloured (mixed-race) president of the Geneva-based world Alliance of the Reformed Churches, urged blacks and whites to stand together against the exclusion of South Africa's black majority from Wednesday's parliamentary elections.

"The time has come for all of us to march shoulder to shoulder," he said. "If you (whites) could march with us on Saturday then you can stay away from the polls with us on Wednesday."

Boesak directed his call to white supporters of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM), an alliance of mostly banned or restricted anti-apartheid groups representing over two million people.

The MDM, which has organised the month-old defiance



Anti-apartheid protesters help a colleague escape as police fire water cannons and tear-gas to break up a demonstration in the ongoing defiance campaign in South Africa.

campaign, has not so far called for a general white boycott of the elections for segregated white, coloured and Indian chambers of parliament.

Boesak said he was aware that his support for the proposed national strike Tuesday and Wednesday and his call for an election boycott were illegal.

"So it's against the law to call for a boycott of the election. So it's illegal, so what," he said to loud applause from the largely black congregation.

Strike hits Azerbaijan

BAKU, Soviet Union (R) — Many shops, a number of factories and the port shut down in the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan Monday at the start of a general strike called across the republic by a mass movement seeking greater autonomy from Moscow.

But food shops, hospitals, schools, post offices and government buildings remained open and public transport ran a reduced service.

The week-long strike was called by the popular front, a recently formed movement aimed at promoting Azerbaijani autonomy. It is demanding the lifting of a curfew, the holding of general elections, and official recognition from the authorities.

It is also calling for an end to Moscow's direct administration of Nagorno-Karabakh, the disputed Azerbaijani territory over which more than 100 Azeris and Armenians have died in ethnic violence in the past 18 months.

Twelve kilometres from Baku's city centre 100 workers at the number three steel foundry basked in the sunshine in the company yard, while the furnaces remained quiet and lines of empty trucks awaited their drivers.

"Normally there are 1,300 people working here and as you can see it's completely closed down today. It's the same at every factory in the republic," steel worker Rafayel Akhmedov told Reuters. His workmates vigorously nodded their assent.

At neighbouring engineering works the lathes were also idle, although administrative workers at both plants were working normally.

At least three other factories between there and the centre of Baku appeared to be working normally, with gates opening to let trucks through and no sign of any pickets.

Communist Party leaders in the republic have held talks with the popular front to try to persuade it to suspend its action, but they refuse to give in to any of its demands.

"We are against the strike because we believe this is not the time for it," Azerbaijani Central Committee member Dzhamil Kuliyeu told Western journalists.

"If a strike interferes with the solution of our problems, we cannot support it."

The final decision to go ahead with the strike was taken at a mass meeting in Baku's central Lenin Square Saturday, where about 100,000 people, many waving banners and the flag of Azerbaijan's 1918-1920 independence period, roared their support for popular front leaders and chanted: "strike, strike."

But many people interviewed at random around the streets of the city said privately that they were opposed to the stoppage.

"I really don't see the point of this," factory worker Farid Namazov said.

"We are only hitting ourselves in the pocket," said teacher Nabi Ragimov.

Prince Charles renews crusade

LONDON (R) — Prince Charles, renewing a personal crusade against impersonal modern architecture, has accused British designers of creating "Frankenstein monsters" which defile the nation's towns and countryside.

"As a result of 30 years of experimenting with revolutionary building materials and novel ideas, burning all the rulebooks and purveying the theory that man is a machine, we have ended up with Frankenstein monsters, alien and largely unloved," the heir to the throne writes in a book to be published this week. In extracts published in the Sunday Times newspaper, the 40-year-old prince attacked the "creeping cancer" of what he called synthetic architecture and appealed for a return to traditional values.

"It seems to me that we have suffered too long from the imposition of a kind of nondescript, mediocre, synthetic, international style of architecture which is found everywhere — from Riyadh to Rangoon," he said. "I believe that when a man loses contact with the past he loses his soul. Likewise, if we deny the architectural past — and the lessons to be learnt from our ancestors — then our buildings also lose their souls."

Comedienne faces lawsuit

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Comedienne Roseanne Barr faces a lawsuit that claims she paid "thugs" \$50 to beat a celebrity photographer as he took pictures of her. Ralph Dominguez claims in the suit, filed last week, that he was photographing the star of the hit television series "Roseanne" in her car outside the trendy restaurant Spago July 14 when the beating took place. The suit, which seeks unspecified damages, said several men approached the car Barr was in and spoke with her. She allegedly paid them \$50, after which they began to beat the photographer, according to the suit. Barr, who plays an earthy, sarcastic housewife in "Roseanne," had no comment on the lawsuit, said her publicist Lisa Kasteler. No criminal charges were filed, but west Hollywood Sheriff's deputies were investigating.

Man rewards cleaning woman

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — A businessman took it upon himself to reward a cleaning woman who recently stumbled on \$100,000 lying around at a bank and turned the money in. Marvin Smith, who owns a building and contracting company, said he was shocked and a little bit peeved when he read that Nancy Carroll had received no reward. So he decided to give her \$100. "I just admire someone with that much honesty," Smith told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram newspaper. "It's easy for someone to be honest and return \$10 — not \$100,000." Carroll, 49, discovered the cash as she was emptying trash cans by a Teller's booth last month. She called bank security and told them of her find. "A lot of people are going to think I'm a fool," she said. "I'm happy with myself." Officials said it was the fourth time in four months that she had found money and returned it. But for the \$100,000 find, the newspapers said, she received nothing more than a thank-you letter from the bank's president. And that letter was sent to the maintenance company for which she is employed, not to her personally. "I try to reward my employees for their honesty," Smith said. "I was totally shocked that the bank had not rewarded her." Carroll also was shocked — when she learned of Smith's gesture. "I don't believe this. God almighty. Is it real?" she said.

Cuban airline crash kills all 126 aboard

HAVANA (Agencies) — A Cuban Airlines jet carrying Italian tourists crashed into a village shortly after taking off from Havana airport Sunday night, killing all 126 persons aboard, according to the official news agency Prensa Latina.

However, there were unconfirmed reports of a survivor.

Nineteen homes in the village, about two kilometres from the airport, were destroyed and dozens of people were rushed to hospital, the news agency said. No details were available on casualties on the ground.

The plane, a Soviet-made Ilyushin-62M with four turbofan jet engines mounted in the rear, was scheduled to make a refuelling stop in Cologne, West Germany, on the way to Milan, Italy. It broke apart and burned when it crashed at 7 p.m. (2300 GMT).

The plane carried 113 European tourists and a crew of 13, the agency said.

Piero Benassi, the second secretary at Italy's embassy in Havana, told Rome radio by telephone that Cuban authorities had informed him that 113 Italians died in the crash and one Italian was in hospital.

Prensa Latina said it was Cuba's worst plane crash. A photographer who visited the scene said the area looked as if it had been bombed.

The Mexican news agency Notimex said 63 people on the ground were injured. The Soviet news agency TASS said the Ilyushin crashed half a kilometre from the runway and 20 houses were damaged.

Mexico's Excelsior news agency said there was a heavy downpour with thunder and lightning at the time of the crash.

Cuba's state-run television interrupted regular programming to show the plane engulfed in flames, Excelsior reported.

It said the area around Jose Marti airport was plunged into darkness for a time when falling wreckage snapped power lines.

Cuban authorities had not released a passenger list or disclosed any identities of victims by early Monday morning.

An employee of the Italian Foreign Ministry's crisis unit said it appeared all the Italians had died but that the ministry could not yet confirm it.

Notimex quoted Havana's Radio Reloj as saying 63 people were hospitalised with injuries when pieces of the plane showered on houses in a Havana suburb.

The TASS report said all approaches to the road leading to the airport were blocked off by traffic police. The report said first aid vehicles and fire engines were seen racing to the airport.

Attacks continue in Colombia town

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — In the latest apparent strike by drug barons, a bomb tore through shops in an industrial suburb of the cocaine trafficking centre of Medellin and wounded five people, authorities said.

The Sunday night attack came just hours after U.S. military gear began arriving, along with ground crews, trainers and technicians, for use in the government's two-week-old offensive against the cocaine underworld.

The bomb blast in the southern Medellin suburb of Itagui heavily damaged a two-story commercial building including a bank, an insurance company office, a shoe store and an optical shop, an Itagui police spokesman said by telephone. He asked to remain anonymous.

Five people were wounded, Alonso Villanueva of the Colombia Red Cross in Itagui said by telephone. The blast came half an hour before a 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew took effect in Medellin and several suburbs, including Itagui.

There was no claim of responsibility, but the attack was similar to others carried out by traffickers who are combating an unprecedented government anti-narcotics sweep that began Aug. 18 when a leading presidential hopeful was assassinated.

In the sweep, authorities have seized hundreds of millions of dollars in property and arrested thousands of suspects.

Two bombs were tossed from a motorcycle into a garden of Medellin's Intercontinental Hotel.

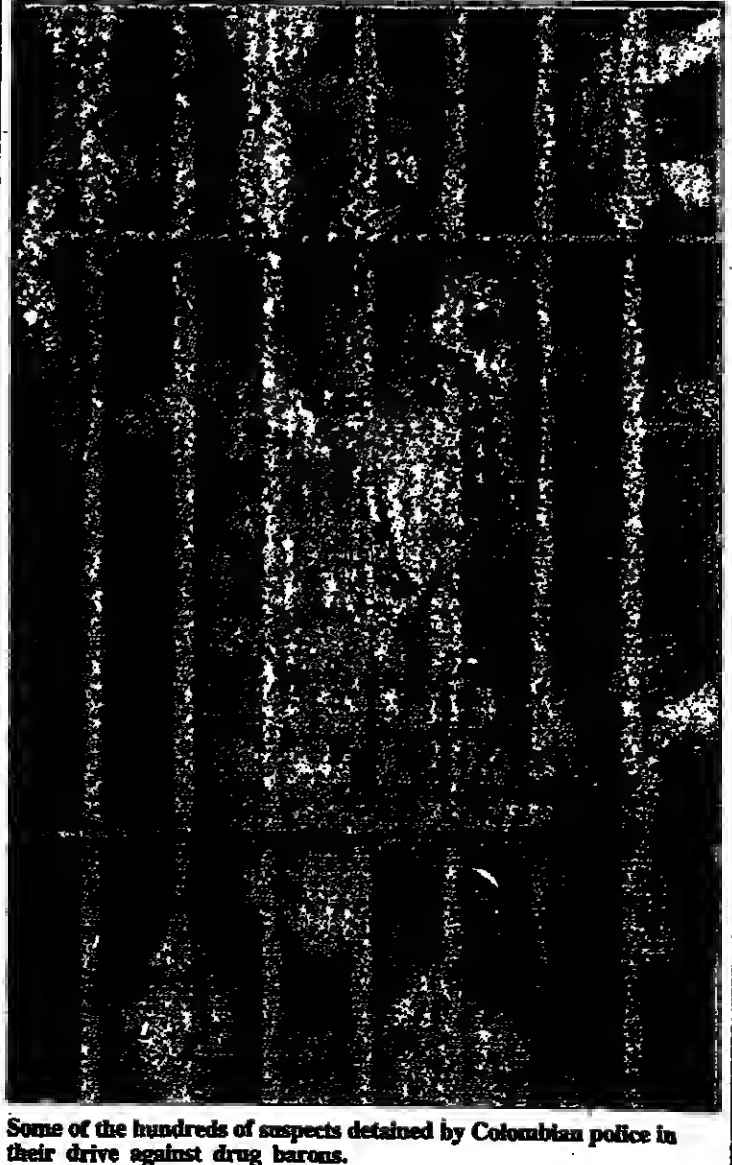
According to U.S. Ambassador Thomas McNamara, the shipment also includes other, unspecified gear as part of a \$65 million emergency aid package approved by President George Bush to help Colombia wage its anti-drug war.

The United States also has promised rifles, pistols, machine guns, rockets and grenades — even bulletproof vests for Colombian officials and judges who prosecute drug traffickers.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	13	15	18
ATHENS	20	23	31
BAHRAIN	22	24	37
BANGKOK	25	27	33
Buenos Aires	11	51	20
CAIRO	21	70	35
CHICAGO	17	25	63
COPENHAGEN	07	45	13
DUBLIN	10	50	17
FRANKFURT	12	54	18
GENOVA	12	54	18
HONG KONG	25	79	31
ISTANBUL	20	69	30
LONDON	14	57	20
LOS ANGELES	17	62	36
MADRID	14	51	29
MECCA	28	94	43
MONTREAL	07	45	21
MOSCOW	12	54	20
NEW DELHI	24	80	31
NEW YORK	14	59	24
PARIS	11	52	25
ROME	14	58	29
SYDNEY	11	52	18
TOKYO	23	73	25
VIENNA	12	54	17



Some of the hundreds of suspects detained by Colombian police in their drive against drug barons.

Learning English — latest craze in ravaged Cambodia

By Adam Tanner
Reuters

PHNOM PENH — A new cottage industry has sprung up in Cambodia: English language teaching.

In bamboo huts lit by bare light bulbs, Phnom Penh students are sweating up on English, ready to reach out to the world if peace and prosperity return to their country.

"The students see a chance for peace," said Benjamin Chen, an English teacher in the Cambodian capital. "They can predict in the future this country will be full of foreigners."

Obstacles to learning are formidable in a country where, according to official estimates 80 per cent of teachers were killed during four years of brutal Khmer Rouge rule from 1975.

There are few Westerners, English books or English-language films in Cambodia.

A street poster in Phnom Penh advertising lessons in translation sums up the problem. "How to translate well," it reads.

Ordinary schools do not offer English lessons and students are driven to back-street classrooms where teachers often have only a rudimentary knowledge of the language.

"The demand here is so high that they want to learn any sort of English — even mediocre English," said Ken Wemmen, a Canadian who is one of only a few native speakers teaching the English language here.

"The students' level of English is phenomenal when you consider what they have to work with."

The popularity of English reflects a hope that contacts with the West and economic prosperity will soon arrive in a country ravaged by 20 years of harsh political rule and bloodshed.

Vietnamese troops are due to pull out of Cambodia by Sept. 27, though a month-long international conference in Paris failed to end the 10-year-old war between the Hun Sen-backed government, the Khmer Rouge and two other guerrilla groups.

When the civil war ends, all the relations of Cambodia with the world will grow larger and larger. So that's why we need more people to speak English," said teacher Tha Rith.

Students began flocking to English classes in 1987 when the government announced a policy of national reconciliation with the political opposition. The numbers have swollen recently as hopes of peace rose with the Paris negotiations.

Teachers estimate that tens of thousands of students are now burying their heads in English textbooks.

In Phnom Penh, many students are looking to opportunities in service industries which have attracted the interest of foreign businessmen.

Some are hoping to land a job at the luxury Cambodian hotel on the Mekong River due to open this year.

Other students want to listen to foreign-language broadcasts on shortwave radio. Their dream is to open their own business, get a better job, or travel.

"I study English because I want to go abroad, to America," one student said.



Mourners walk past the body of a Sinhalese woman killed by Sri Lankan extremists, who also killed four members of her family in Panadura, southern Sri Lanka.

Sinhalese attack police posts

COLOMBO (R) — Sinhalese rebels attacked three police stations and two security posts simultaneously in Sri Lanka's central Kandy district Sunday night, military sources said Monday.

They said the police repulsed the raiders, suspected members of the People's Liberation Front which is trying to overthrow the government of President Ranasinghe Premadasa.

Two rebels were killed and four arrested during an attack on a security post in Kandy, 110 kilometres from Colombo, the sources said. One soldier and three rebels were wounded.

"The wounded subversives escaped by jumping into the Kelani River with their weapons," a police official said.

The rebels, some dressed in army fatigues, simultaneously attacked police stations at four other communities all within 40 kilometres of Kandy, the former royal capital, the sources said.

The rebels also set off a landmine near a police vehicle in a Kandy suburb.

"Police fired back and drove them away. No one was injured and no damage was caused in the attacks outside Kandy," a police official said.

He said security forces conducted search operations and recovered some weapons.

Security sources said 21 people, including 13 civilians and eight rebels were killed during the 24 hours up to Monday morning.

They said six other bullet-riddled bodies were also found during the same period.

The sources said front members also set fire to nine houses of soldiers and policemen, three government buildings and two buses.

The front, youths of the majority Sinhalese community, launched the attacks after Premadasa invited the rebels and opposition parties for peace talks.

Rushdie-related bomb explodes in London

LONDON (AP) — Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad Monday said it was investigating a bomb blast linked to the campaign against Salman Rushdie, the target of death threats for his novel "The Satanic Verses."

Police said an anonymous caller, who mentioned Rushdie's book, telephoned with a bomb threat shortly before the device exploded late Sunday night outside Liberty's department store in central London. A woman passer-by was injured.

The store was closed at the time, but by day, the area is one of the busiest in London's congested West End.

Until recently, the department store housed a Penguin book-store concession. Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses" was published last year under the Viking imprint, which is part of the Penguin group.

The novel angered religious Muslims around the world.

Viking Penguin received death threats against its staff after the campaign began and two London bookstores, one specialising in Penguin books, were damaged in arson attacks April 9.

A Liberty's spokeswoman said a Penguin paperback bookstore formerly located on the ground floor of the department store closed "a couple of months ago."

The spokeswoman, requesting anonymity, said the new bookshop does not stock "The Satanic Verses."

The woman injured in Sunday's blast has surgery for leg injuries and was in satisfactory condition at University College Hospital officials said. Another woman and two men were treated for shock.

Detective Chief Superintendent Derek Willison disclosed that the Rushdie novel had been mentioned in the warning, 10 or 15 minutes before the blast. He said the bomb went off as police were searching the area.

The blast rattled Great Marlborough street near a window of Liberty's displaying books. Willison said Rushdie's novel was not among those on display, but other books issued by his publishers were in the window.

Willison described the device as "small" and other police officers said there was no damage to buildings.

Tracy Ryan, 23, who was looking in a store window across the street when the went off, said she heard a "huge bang."

WANTED FOR EMPLOYMENT

The Jordan Press Foundation is in need of an offset typesetter in English to work at the foundation's offset section for the Jordan Times newspaper.

Those qualified and wishing to apply, please call on the director of the printing press section during official office hours from today until Wednesday 6.9.1989.